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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Political Situation in South Carolina.

Re-election of the Notorious Whittemore Not Improbable—Colored Candidates for Congress and the Senate—The Stevens Battery—No Proclamation of Neutrality Thought of at Present—Neither of the Belligerents Buying War Material Here—Organization of a Colored Grand Lodge of Sons of Temperance, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1870.

South Carolina Politics.

South Carolina letters received here give some information as to the political prospects in that State. The so-called Citizens' movement has not much strength outside of the regular Democratic lines, and Governor Scott will be re-elected by a large majority. The notorious Whittemore will run again in the First Congressional District, either as a regular or independent candidate, and his following is such among the negroes that he seems likely enough to present himself once more for admission. In the Second District there is a Republican split. One wing has renominated Bowen, and the other wing has selected Delarge, colored, present Land Commissioner of the State. The Conservatives are doing what they can to widen the Republican breach, in the hope of electing their nominee. In the Third District Hoge, the present member, has been thrown overboard and Elliott, a prominent colored man and an excellent speaker, gets the nomination, while some of Hoge's friends talk of bolting. In the Fourth District the Convention did not nominate on the first day of its session. Wallace, member of the present House, got ten votes and nineteen were divided between three other candidates. One white man, Epping, and one colored man, Wimbush, have been nominated as representatives at large on the theory that the State will be entitled to six members in the next House. The Conservatives have not yet made any of their nominations. The colored Republicans are putting Cardoga, the present Secretary of State, and a colored man, forward as a candidate to succeed Robertson in the national Senate.

The Stevens Battery.

The fact that the Navy Department has ordered an examination of the famous and expensive Stevens Battery, is not to be taken as an indication that the Government is about to purchase it, for no intention of this sort exists at present. The will of Mr. Stevens left one million dollars for its completion, with orders that it should be given to the State of New Jersey, and in the event of her non-acceptance, that it should be sold for the benefit of his estate. New Jersey has already taken steps in the matter, and Congress at its late session passed an act allowing her to receive it from the executors of Mr. Stevens' will. They think it can be finished in three or four months, and it has been partially and informally examined in the interest of the Prussian Government. Wheter it could be sold to that power during a time of war, may perhaps be an open question, but she has not signified any desire to buy it. The French government, so far as is known, has not even thought of it. As we are without any vessels that could successfully meet some of those lately built abroad, the Secretary of the Navy, in view of remotely possible contingencies: thought it best to have this monster examined, so that if the department is ever called on to act, it can do so intelligently; but the examination does not cover any present intent to purchase, or any fear of foreign complication.

No War Dispatches

Have been received to-day, so far as any outsider is concerned, and it is not known at any of the Departments or at the White House that any reason exists why the President should come here this week. It was thought by some persons that he might soon issue a proclamation enjoining neutrality between France and Prussia, but the latest information on this point is that he does not propose doing so at present. Neither of those powers have yet offered to buy anything of our Government, though it is understood that France is making some purchases from private individuals in this country of articles not contraband of war. The French and Prussian Ministers have both been informed that such purchases are allowable. The story that Berthemy has made approaches on the subject of iron-clads has no foundation in fact. M. De Noirmont, the new Third Secretary of the French Legation, has just arrived here. He left Paris on the 16th of last month, just after the war broke out, but brings no information for the public. M. De Bellonnet, the new First Secretary, is now Charge De Affairs at Stockholm, and it is not known when he will arrive here.

Base Ball.

A communication in a morning paper thinks that, as all base ball communities feel deep interest in the third or deciding game between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and Athletics, of Philadelphia, this game ought not to be played in either of those cities, but at some point where citizens and spectators would be entirely fair toward both sides. The grounds in this city are suggested.

Democratic Nomination.

General Terry, formerly Commander of the Stonewall Jackson brigade, has been nominated by the Democrats in the district made up of the southwestern counties in Virginia. His chances of election are thought to be good.

Colored Temperance Organization.

The Maryland Grand Division of Sons of Temperance, at their quarterly meeting just closed, gave consent to the formation of a colored Grand Division in that State, provided the Most Worthy Patriarch furnish Grand and Subordinate Divisions with a separate and distinct pass-word, and an officer of the order is expected in Baltimore this week to organize the first colored Grand Division in the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1870.

ACCIDENT TO COMMISSIONER DELANO.

Commissioner Delano fell from a wagon at Mt. Vernon on Friday and fractured his right arm very badly. The accident will keep him at his home several weeks.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Total Public Debt $2,510,323,305 40

Decrease in the Debt During the Past Month $17,034,123 74—Decrease Since March 1st, 1870, $69,004,001 17.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1870.

Public debt outstanding	$2,475,803,457 89
Interest	34,519,847 51
Total	$2,510,323,305 40
Amount in Treasury, coin	$102,930,206 20
Currency	38,068,623 20
Total	$140,998,829 40
Debt less amount in Treasury	$2,369,324,476 00
Decrease in the debt during the past month	$17,034,123 74
Decrease since March 1st, 1870	69,004,001 17
Pacific Railroad bonds outstanding	64,618,832 00
Interest thereon accrued and not yet paid	323,094 16
Interest paid by United States	8,815,345 49
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	2,257,673 73
Balance of interest paid by the United States	6,563,671 76

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., August 1, 1870.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for this (the Fifth) District, will be held at Wapakonetta to-morrow. It is expected some very interesting and lively fighting will be done. The district is composed of Allen, Auglaize, Hardin, Hancock, Mercer, Van Wert and Wyandotte counties, and each has from one to three candidates in the field, so it necessarily follows that a large number will be slaughtered. A number of the most prominent candidates from different parts of the district left here this afternoon for the field of carnage, with their hangers-on and right bowers. It looks now to an outsider as if Callen, of Mercer, and Lamison, of this city, carry the most strength, but in case of a hard fight it is said to be more than probable that Hon. Wm. Mungen will step in at the last moment and carry off the prize with a renomination, although he claims now not to be a candidate. Mungen possesses great strength among the Repudiationists, and they abound in great numbers in the district.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 1, 1870.

Returns from the County Republican primary election for Congressional delegates in the Eighth district are not full, but indicate the election of eight or ten Beatty delegates, and the remainder mostly for Captain Douglas. Two townships elect double delegations. Hedges's votes will be few in the convention from this county from present appearances, although he is doubtless the second choice of a number of the Douglas delegates. It was the most spirited primary election of Republicans that has been held for years. The indications are that the County Convention will reverse the tariff reform resolutions of last year, and that General Beatty will be the nominee of the Congressional Convention. The free traders took very little part in the election of delegates.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., August 1, 1870.

At a special election held here to-day for City Marshal, the Democrats elected John Bolus over his Republican competitor by a majority of two hundred and ninety-two, the largest ever given here for a municipal officer. The ordinance for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors was also ballotted for, resulting in its defeat by a majority of eight.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Senator Conkling is reported to be working for the nomination of Wm. H. Seward for Governor. It is also reported that Postmaster Jones is to be transferred to the Marshal's office, and Marshal Sharpe to the Postoffice.

The match game of base ball at Chicago, yesterday afternoon, at Dexter Park, between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the White Stockings, of Chicago, resulted, as usual, in the defeat of the latter. The score stood, Athletics 19, White Stockings 11. There were about ten thousand people on the ground.

GREAT DISASTER.

Explosion of the Steamboat Silver Spray.

Twenty-six Persons Killed and Eleven Injured.

Boat Burned to the Water's Edge.

One Pittsburgher Killed and One Rescued.

MEMPHIS, August 1.—Another terrible steamboat disaster occurred at Pacific Place, thirty miles above here, at twelve o'clock last night. The stern-wheel boat Silver Spray, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, with a barge in tow, exploded her boilers, killing and wounding a number of the crew and passengers, and then took fire.

Mr. Singleton, the second clerk, states that just as the watch was called the explosion took place, and in a moment the boat was in flames. Nothing was left for the survivors to do but to plunge into the river and swim some three hundred yards to the nearest shore. Owing to the darkness of the night, it was impossible to render any assistance to the wounded.

As the books of the principal officers were lost, it is impossible to obtain a full list of the lost. The following, however, are known to be lost: Captain A. N. Jordan, Cincinnati; Thaddeus Wirtheling, first clerk, Newport, Kentucky; Ash Taylor, second mate, Long Beach, Ohio; Wm. Bailee, second steward, Cincinnati; Boyd Smith, colored, berth maker, New Richmond, Ohio; Alf. Carnes, second cook, Pittsburgh, and a colored chambermaid, name unknown. Charles Jordan, steersman, son of the Captain, died soon after being rescued. Fatally injured: Edward Lurg, bookkeeper, Cincinnati; Dick Cage, colored cook, New Richmond, Ohio; colored porter, name unknown; George Williams, colored deck hand, St. Louis. Seriously wounded—A. A. Singleton, second clerk, Newport, Kentucky, scalded on body and limbs; James Corcoran, mate; Richard Nichols and Ephraim Marshall, colored deck hands from Cincinnati. Slightly scalded—N. S. Haynes, T. M. Gill, deck hands from Louisville; Edward Patterson, pilot, from Newport, Kentucky. Saved—Z. M. Ashford, engineer, from Newport; Washington Meredith, second engineer, from Pittsburgh; Henry Shelby, colored pantrymen, Detroit; George Sawderlin, colored, texas tender, Cincinnati; John Clay, steersman, Cincinnati; Joseph Legley, Cincinnati; John Parker, New Orleans; Benjamin West, colored, New Albany; Charles Smith, colored, Louisville; the three latter were deck hands, and the following deck passengers: John Plymasser, John Pohl, Cincinnati; Henrich Meyer, New Orleans, and a German, wife and child, names unknown.

Some two hours after the explosion the steamer City of Cairo hove in sight and went to the relief of the sufferers. All who were rescued were taken on board and brought here. As soon as the news of the disaster was received the citizens hurried to the wharf and everything possible was done for the relief of the wounded, who, by order of Mayor Johnson, were taken in ambulances to the City Hospital, where every attention is being shown them. The injured and those who were saved lost all their clothing and baggage, but were partially supplied by the officers, crew and passengers of the City of Cairo, of whose conduct they speak in the highest terms. The Cairo was bound for St. Louis, but turned back after using every effort to recover the bodies.

The Spray floated down about two miles and lodged on a bar, where she and the barge burned to the water's edge. She was seven years old, and belonged to Captain Patterson, of Newport, who had stopped off for the trip, leaving Captain Jordan in charge. The boat had near three hundred crates of queensware, three cabin and seven deck passengers, nineteen deck hands and roustabouts. It is believed by Mr. Singleton that twenty-six lives were lost.

It is now ascertained that there were forty-five persons on the boat. Of these twenty-six have been found, two of whom, Jordan and Long, have since died, the latter in the hospital. Out of nineteen roustabouts only seven have been recovered, five of whom are in the hospital wounded. Four white ones, who shipped here, were lost. Also, the German who got aboard here by mistake, and refused to go ashore in the coal barge. Two cabin boys, named Sach and Carmack, and Mary Brach, chambermaid, are also known to be lost. Anton Sheper, wife and child were saved. Richard Doyle, watchman; Henry Rowiston, colored porter, and Wm. Duncan were severely wounded, and are also in the hospital.

The City of Alton arrived here at noon but brings no additional particulars, save that the wreck of the barge was still burning when she passed. Soon after their arrival here engineers Ashford and Meredith, mate James Corcoran, carpenter Wade, and pilot E. Patterson went before Capt. Washington, Local Inspector, and made written statements to the effect that while the boat lay here her boilers were carefully examined and the flues cleaned, and everything was in good condition; while at New Orleans a new sheet had been put on to replace a defective one, but all worked well on the passage up. The boat left here at half past six and at eleven the engineer changed watch. Ashford tried the water and examined the boilers. He found the steam guage indicated one hundred and thirty-four pounds; the supply doctor worked well, as it had done on the trip. He was oiling the crank wrists when the explosion occurred. In an instant all was darkness, and until the boat took fire nothing could be seen. The debris of the wreck was so piled up on the furnaces that the fire could not be extinguished. Meredith testified to having tried the water before going off watch. Everything was in good condition. The government safety guage was locked in the box and blew off very low. He had been ordered never to allow more than 131 pounds of steam. After the explosion he made several trips with the life-boat. He thinks only the middle and starboard boilers exploded.

Richard Cage, cook, states that the explosion was caused by the stopping of the doctor, by which the boilers were nearly dry and red hot. T. W. Gill, deck band, says the fire was caused by the falling of a lamp from the cabin. After the explosion the people all took to the barge, but the wreck of the cabin falling over on the barge it took fire, causing the people, burned and maimed, to rush into the water. The explosion blew the freight towards the barge, so that the hawser could not be cut. The survivors speak in the warmest terms of the conduct of the people on shore and the officers, crew and passengers of the City of Cairo. Portions of the wreck have been passing here this evening.

CRIME.

Horrible Murder at Cochranton, N. Y., by a Burglar—Fearful Crimes in New York City—Two Women Shot by a Negro Desperado Near Memphis, &c.

COCHRANTON, N. Y., August 1.—A gentleman owning a house and land, near Bethel, left the premises in charge of Joseph Coyle and a servant girl, intending to be absent with his family for several days. Coyle occupied a room on the first floor and the girl the one on the second. At an early hour yesterday morning a burglar gained access to the house, armed himself with an axe, and proceeding to the bed room of Coyle, dealt him several blows over the head with the sharp edge, cutting his nose and left cheek entirely off, and inflicting several severe and ugly wounds in the back of the head and neck, any one of which would produce death. The servant girl, hearing Coyle shouting murder, became alarmed and jumped from the second story window in her night clothes, and was severely injured. She succeeded in concealing herself, and, as soon as the assassin left the house, with difficulty she roused the neighborhood.

MEMPHIS, August 1.—Yesterday a noted negro desperado named Charles Wilson, who had been in prison for beating his wife, went to Col. A. J. Martin's, Buntyer's station, near the city, where she had gone, and attempted to kill her. She ran to the house, and was met by Mrs. Martin, who, in attempting to save her, was shot by the villain and probably fatally wounded. As soon as she fell Wilson shot his wife through the body and fled to the woods. Medical assistance was promptly secured, but owing to the approaching confinement of Mrs. Martin, little hope is entertained of her recovery. The citizens are scouring the woods in quest of the desperado.

A dispatch was received this morning at ten o'clock by the Chief of Police from Grand Junction, signed by the citizens, stating that two hundred armed negroes are marching on that place to release some prisoners, and asking for immediate assistance.

NEW YORK, August 1.—John H. Edwards, a saloon keeper at Shady Side, New Jersey, surrendered himself in this city last night on the charge of killing a man, name unknown, who had assaulted his wife.

The worst cases of murder and stabbing on Sunday's long list are those of Patrick Dooley, shot twice by his son for reprimanding him for keeping bad company and late hours, and Joseph Campbell, called into a basement on Washington street and stabbed eighteen times by Pat. Hughes and his wife.

Elijah Jones, who was shot by the Fishkill National Bank robbers, died on Thursday night.

There are no further developments concerning the murder of Nathan. The morning papers all denounce the charge of the *Sunday Mercury* that Washington Nathan committed the murder.

Governor Hoffman will decide John Real's fate to-day. A private dispatch from Newport says that the sentence will be commuted.

Another brutal murder was committed yesterday, the scene being an Irish tenement house on Second avenue. A party of ruffians made an attack on a man and wife named McLaughlin, and in the affray McLaughlin was fatally stabbed in five places. He has identified Domenick Brenan as his murderer, and Peter Holly, John Reed and a woman named Mary Shannahan as accomplices. All of the accused are in custody. Last night McLaughlin was at the hospital dying.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—W. H. Blanton had an altercation on Saturday with a man named Long, at Union, Boone county, Ky., in the course of which he struck Long on the head with a two-pound weight, causing death.

Emil Kressler, a German aged forty years, committed suicide at Dayton on Saturday.

HARTFORD, August 1.—J. H. Sawyer and Albert B. Cohen, who were put under $8,000 bail for swindling sundry leather dealers, will probably be released. A. Holstein, of Allegheny City, Pa., who shipped them ten bales of leather, has arrived here. They have paid him through a third party from New York, and promise to settle all bills if there are any more invoices.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 1.—A man named Ticknor shot and killed a young man named Kertly, who had been paying attention to his daughter, near Point Pleasant, Ky.

NEW YORK, August 1.—It is ascertained this afternoon that the Nathan murderer was a burglar, who obtained $60,000 from a safe which Nathan had placed there the night before. Three wealthy Israelites of this city have offered $100,000, if necessary, to bring to punishment the author of the accusations in a Sunday paper against Washington Nathan as the murderer.

A. M. Brown's clothing store, Englewood, N. J., was robbed of $6,000 worth of goods last night, and the citizens have formed a vigilance Committee for the arrest of the thieves.

James Singleton, one of the gang of ruffians who invaded the bakery of Adam Langfried, on Fourteenth street, and assaulted the inmates, early this morning, was killed by Langfried. Charles Campbell was fatally stabbed this morning by Patrick Cusick. Joseph Coyle was brutally murdered at Bethel, Sullivan county, Sunday morning, by an unknown burglar. Coyle's head was nearly chopped to pieces with an axe.

A portable engine boiler exploded near Mt. Vernon, Ind., Saturday, killing three men and horribly mutilating others.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE WAR.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT IMMINENT.

Prussia to be Struck Through Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemburg.

Marshal MacMahon to Open the Campaign.

South German Armies to be Crushed.

France Regards the Attitude of Russia With Suspicion.

Antwerp to be Made the Center of American Trade.

PROPOSAL TO INCREASE THE ENGLISH ARMY.

Alliance between England, Austria and Italy to Secure Neutrality.

Skirmishing Near Saarbruck.

French Massing Behind the Hills.

They are Half Starved and Woebegone.

Relative Accuracy of the Forces as Marksmen.

DENMARK'S NEUTRALITY ONLY TEMPORARY.

The War Feeling Gaining Strength.

Feeling in England in Favor of a Strong Policy.

No Coal for Belligerent Vessels.

Effect of the War on the Workings of Submarine Cables—Strength of the French Navy in Iron Clads—Scene on the Paris Bourse—Miscellaneous War News.

A General Engagement Close at Hand.

LONDON, August 1.—A dispatch from Paris states that the Emperor's headquarters are at St. Avolt, near the frontier, to-night. This indicates a general engagement close at hand.

The French Army.

PARIS, August 1.—The Emperor Napoleon on Saturday inspected the Second Corps, stationed at Avolt. Marshal Bazaine commands that line, keeping the Prussians in check before Mayence and Coblentz.

The flower of the French army, 280,000 strong, including the Imperial Guard, the Algerian Turcos, and the Zouaves, are concentrated between Forbach and Strasbourg. It is expected that the campaign will open about the first with a grand movement, which will be made from Strasbourg in the direction of South Germany. It is believed the Germans are less prepared to withstand the assault in Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemburg than in Prussia, and that a sudden movement from the direction of Strasbourg would prove crushing to the South German armies. Marshal McMahon will open the campaign in this direction. The health and spirits of the French forces are reported good.

Gortschakoff in Germany.

Chancellor Gortschakoff is visiting the German States.

France Regards Russia with Suspicion.

France is regarding the attitude of Russia with suspicion.

French Mission to Denmark.

Duke Cadoz has left Paris on a French mission to Denmark.

American Trade with Europe.

An agent of the United States Government is now at Antwerp, making arrangements whereby that port shall become the center of trade between America and Europe.

Rumored Bombardment of Hamburg.

LONDON, August 1, 4:30 P. M.—No news of a battle yet, and the streets are full of rumors, as usual. One is that the French fleet had arrived before Hamburg and attacked the defenses, which is not, however, generally credited.

The Prohibition of Exportations.

The decree prohibiting exportations, recently issued by Prussia, is ascribed simply to the probable existence of a blockade.

Volunteer Artillery for the Defense of Paris.

PARIS, August 1.—The *Gaulois* says it is proposed to form a corps of volunteer artillery men in Paris, under command of former pupils of the Polytechnic School. The corps is designed for the special defense of Paris in case of need. No news of a serious engagement between the armies had, up to 3 P. M., been received.

No Fighting on the Rhine.

PARIS, August 1, 12 M.—The *Presse* says there has been no fighting on the banks of the Rhine, as widely rumored.

Bavarian Troops Falling Back.

The advance posts of the Bavarian troops have fallen back upon Lauter river.

Prussian Scouting Parties Cross the Saar.

Several Prussian scouting parties crossed the Saar, and their movements were plainly seen by the French. It is not thought that the Prussian force is as great in that neighborhood as at first supposed.

Prussian Deserters.

A number of Prussian soldiers who deserted and come in to the French lines have been sent to Tours.

Danubian Sympathy with France.

The *Journal Officiel* has information which shows that the sympathy of the people of the Danubian principalities is heartily with the French.

Proposed French Cable.

The *Publec* says the French Government has contracted for a cable between Chili and some point in Jutland, Denmark, in order that the operations of the Baltic fleet may be reported and directed from the capital.

Does Not Sympathize with Denmark.

The *Presse* denies that the Prince of Wales, now in Copenhagen, sympathizes with Denmark in her complaints against Prussia.

The Emperor Thanks the Railway Companies.

The Emperor has thanked the railway companies for the celerity and prudence with which they transported the troops to the frontier.

The Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers will meet three times a week at St. Cloud. The Empress presides.

Asks Permission to Enlist in the French Army.

A son of Abdel Kader has asked permission of the Emperor to enlist in a regiment of Turcos.

The Authorship of the French Loan.

The *Journal Official* says it was through the advice of Magne, the late Minister of France, that the Emperor decided to resort to a loan, instead of issuing new Treasury bonds.

The Exclusion of Correspondents from the French Lines.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* declares that the order excluding all correspondents from the French lines is absolute.

Request Peremptorily Denied.

The French War Department has peremptorily denied the request of Captain Hore, of the British Navy, and an attache of the British Legation in Paris, to visit the Navy Yard at Cherbourg, intimating that his object is to take notes of the fortifications, workshops and fleet.

Private Property.

An order has been promulgated in Paris that the enemy's private property will be respected in France as it is in Germany.

Treatment of Germans in France.

The *Constitutionel* publishes an article assuring the world that, however brutal the treatment of the French in Germany, the Germans here will receive nothing but kindness.

On Parole.

The Chancellor of the French Legation at Berlin, who remained there after the declaration of war, has been required by the Prussian authorities to give his parole not to leave the city.

French Explanation to Spain Satisfactory.

MADRID, August 1.—The French Cabinet have made explanation of the recent expressions regarding Spain to Senor Olozaga, which were considered satisfactory.

Serving in the Prussian Army.

LONDON, August 1.—The Duke of Augustenburg is serving as a General in the Bavarian army, and the Duke of Nassau has accepted a position on the staff of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Fined for an Offence Against the Authority of the Empress.

PARIS, August 1.—The *Journal du Peuple*, of Marseilles has been fined 500 francs for an offence against the authority of the Empress, and its chief editor condemned to fifteen days imprisonment, with a fine of 2,000 francs for writing an article tending to incite insubordination among the troops.

Rochefort not to be Released.

The *Gaulois* states that Henri Rochefort has been officially notified that he will not be released from confinement until he has served out the terms of the several sentences pronounced against him. He will consequently remain in prison four months longer.

The Withdrawal of the French Troops from Rome.

FLORENCE, August 1.—The negotiations between Italy and France for the withdrawal of the French troops from Italian soil has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Italian Government has guaranteed the preservation of order in Rome, and the French troops have evacuated the city.

A Warning Against Precipitancy.

LONDON, August 1.—A correspondent of the *Times* warns the public against precipitancy in forming opinion of the merits of the two powers in the present war, and points out how widely England erred regarding the American war.

Gladstone's Peace Policy Indorsed.

The *Post* approves Mr. Gladstone's policy of peace, so long as Belgium remains untouched. It refers to the old treaties between the United States and Prussia, and says the restrictions as to articles contraband of war will probably become a dead letter for the United States, especially as England pays no attention to them.

From the Prussian Camp.

LONDON, August 1.—The preparations for war on the part of Prussia are being carried on with great activity. Trenches have been opened two leagues from Cologne. An intrenched camp has been established in the triangle formed by Cologne, Coblentz, and Treves. The fine park of Cologne and the magnificent chateau of Bank and Openseim has been razed. Mayence is in a state of siege, and is occupied by 20,000 soldiers. Trenches have been opened in front of the city, and persons unable to provide themselves with six weeks' provisions have been notified to depart. A large force is encamped on the heights of St. Hubert, overlooking the valley of the Nahe, which will protect the important group of coal mines at that place and command the junction of the railroad from Bingerbuck to Largeon. Large rafts are descending the Rhine at all hours with provisions and military munitions between Mayence and Coblentz, and a formidable amount of war material and an immense body of troops have been collected. In consequence of the new instructions from the War Office, there will be an entire change of tactics. Henceforth there will be no open campaign, but the tactics will be similar to those hitherto employed in a siege—an advance under cover of the intrenchments.

The Rhine Provinces are being covered with improvised works. The country between Coblentz and Mayence is entirely cut up in this fashion. This new system of defense requires a new mode of attack, hence the delay of the French advance. A Prussian corps has been stationed as a curtain to the Black Forest. The principal forces are concentrated in the triangular section of country formed by the rivers Rhine, Moselle and Saar. The last two rivers form the line of defense. The left of the army rests on the Rhine near Landan, and the right stretches out to the Moselle near Trive.

A reward of 500 thalers is offered for the capture of a French mitrailleuse.

It is believed Prussia will raise her army to a million and a quarter soldiers, and advance on France. The day after the declaration of war, General Von Moltke said if Napoleon did not march to the Rhine by the 21st, he would never cross above Mayence.

Saarlouis has been recently fortified, and serves as the center. In case of necessity Prussians can fall back on Mayence and Coblentz, which protects the passage over the Rhine, and behind which they have a formidable corps in reserve.

Confidential Mission from Austria to France.

PARIS, August 1.—The *Moniteur* to-day says: Herr Kiskoko who has arrived from Vienna, has seen the Empress and Duke de Grammont several times, and it is believed he is charged with a confidential mission. So far, however, his language is expressive of neutrality.

A Cardinal Chaplain.

Cardinal Bonaparte has left Rome, and goes to the Imperial headquarters as Chaplain to the Prince Imperial.

Austria and Italy.

It is noticed here that Prince Metternich, Austrian Ambassador, and Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister, are much together.

Prayers for France.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy, requesting prayers for the success of France.

Napoleon Explains to the Pope.

It is stated that the Emperor, before his departure for the Rhine, wrote to the Pope, explaining the causes of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

The French Repulsed by the Prussians.

LONDON, August 1.—Dispatches from Saarbruck report that no operations of importance had occurred along the entire line yesterday. The fierce attack by the French was repulsed vigorously by the Prussians.

French Troops Moving on Forbach.

To-day a large body of French troops moved on Forbach.

The Neutrality of Austria and Italy.

VIENNA, August 1.—It is stated that Austria and Italy have settled upon a treaty which insures their neutrality.

German Emigration to America.

LONDON, August 1.—The King of Wurtemberg is quoted as saying that Germany will be ruined by the war for ten years, and emigration to America will swell to enormous proportions.

Napoleon's Error.

It is thought Napoleon erred in not rushing promptly into Bavaria. He would have thereby neutralized the action of all South Germany. Such a movement is impossible now, because it would expose Paris.

Correspondence Relative to the Secret Treaty.

Another instalment of the correspondence with the foreign powers relative to the secret treaty is made public, but the contents have been anticipated.

Increase of the English Army.

LONDON, August 1—In the Commons to-night the Government proposed to add 20,000 men to the army, and submitted estimates requiring two millions sterling for the purpose. The artillery was reported in a most effective state, and the militia rapidly recruiting.

Disraeli rose to make some inquiries. He thought the traditional silence and reserve of the Government should now be dismissed. He especially desired to be enlightened as to what extent England, at the Congress of Vienna, guaranteed to Prussia her Saxon acquisitions. Such guarantee, if it still held good, would involve England in the present quarrel. He wanted to know what ground had been taken by the Government. He urged that the army be kept up to the greatest strength, and closed with the declaration that England, while she observed the treaties, would maintain her rights, independent of others.

Mr. Gladstone took exceptions to the historical statements of the gentleman, and gave his version of events down to the present day. He said the policy of the government was not one of armed neutrality, but of friendship to both combatants. He declared that the obligations of the Vienna treaty ended with the German Empire. The Government was doing everything to enforce the observance of neutrality, but British power was restricted to British waters. All legal restraints had been imposed on the sale of coal. A running debate followed between lesser members on the state of the army and navy, which lasted until a late hour. No facts of importance were brought out.

Tripartite Neutral Alliance.

FLORENCE, August 1.—The *Nazione* states that an alliance to secure the neutrality of England, Austria and Italy, has been nearly completed by those powers.

Skirmish near Saarbruck.

LONDON, August 1.—The correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Saarbruck, Thursday, that a company of infantry and squadron of Uhlaners entered the town this morning. About fifty of the infantry have gone out to reconnoiter. The report that thirty or forty Prussian infantry from Saarlouis had discomfited a squadron of cavalry and three companies of infantry is confirmed. The owner of a mill near Ludfnedon, where the skirmish took place, came into town this morning with the intelligence that six French pieces of artillery had appeared on top of a neighboring hill. This is the first artillery which has been seen.

The Prussian Commanders.

Prince Frederick Carl is expected at Kreuzenach, and the Crown Prince at Kaizreslantern.

Sharpshooting.

From the top of the hills behind Saarbruck, where our picquet is, we hear the French band playing. The French shoot at any of us who walk along the Forbach road within a half mile of town, and one has to look out. If the shooting of the last four days is any indication of the general character of the French and Prussian shooting, we expect to hear that the French, with plenty of time to aim, make very fair shooting up to surprisingly great distances; but that in sharp shooting they are very wild. The Prussians, on the other hand, will not even attempt shooting at long ranges, but at a range suited to their arms, under five hundred yards, are steady and certain marksmen. The artillery firing of the French to-day was very good.

Nothing to Eat.

The same correspondent, writing on Friday, says: Large French forces are said to be getting immediately behind the hills, but deserters say they have nothing to eat, and appearances confirm their report. They are half starved and woe begone. Some infantry entered Prussian Territory at three this morning, to dig up potatoes. They were driven off without any potatoes and with a loss of two men. Potato digging is attempted at intervals all along the frontier.

The Plan of Campaign.

The common belief now as to the plan of campaign is that the three armies will move at points from Saarbrucken southwest, the southernmost to advance on Strasbourg, the next on Nancy, and the third to march on Metz, co-operating with the second.

French Unsteadiness.

The French can hardly have been acquainted with the weakness of the force at Saarbrucken during the last few days. We are not so much at their mercy now. Our patrols are active, and penetrate to the extreme right and left of the valley. The badness of the enemy's sharpshooting encouraged them to go within an unnecessarily short distance of the French outposts. The latter began shooting, and our party rode off as hard as they could, the Frenchmen firing at them from behind. This was the worst exhibition yet of French unsteadiness and want of self-restraint. If the chasseurs could have remained quiet a minute or two longer they might have destroyed or made prisoners the whole party; and even when they had nothing to do but take good aim at the flying horsemen from fifty yards and upwards, they did not succeed in hitting their bodies. Three shots were received in different parts of their equipments. Bodies of infantry are continually going out to reconnoiter.

Patrols Surprised.

The same correspondent writes on Saturday: Our patrols in the night suffered more severely than usual. One was surprised by French concealed in a wood, who suddenly fired upon them and wounded a Uhlaner and fusileer of the second battalion of the Fortieth Regiment. Two other men were wounded in different patrols.

The French Bridging the Saar.

The French are making a bridge over the Saar, between Grasblittersdorf and Hucweiter, near Saarreguemines. The work done yesterday on the top of the hill turns out to be a protected battery. Two cannon have appeared there.

An Early Engagement.

Fighting is expected in the course of a day or two.

Denmark's Neutrality Temporary.

A correspondent at Copenhagen writes on Tuesday that Denmark's neutrality is believed to be temporary. The manoeuvers are finished at the camp, yet there is no indication of the camp being broken upon the troops returning to cantonments though orders are understood to have been issued a fortnight since. The *Faederlandet* journal says the general feeling is decidedly warlike. A motion has arrived for Denmark to throw off the mask and openly side with France. The Government is steadily for neutrality. The Cabinet will resign if the war party gets the upper hand.

Prussia's Purpose to Invade France.

Our correspondent at Frankfort writes on Friday, repeating that it is firmly believed that it is the purpose of Prussia to enter France.

Want Out.

Many American families in Frankfort and vicinity are trying to get away. Hamburg is filled with Americans.

The French Mean Something at Strasbourg.

The London opinion is that the French mean something at Strasbourg, and that there will be either a double movement against the Palatinates and Baden or that the massing of troops at Metz is to some extent a feint.

Members of Parliament to Go to Prussia.

Three members of Parliament—Sir C. W. Dilke, Mr. Winterbotham and Edgarton Herbert—leave Thursday for the Prussian army.

The Feeling in the Commons.

In the Commons to-day, the debate on the war question brought out a large crowd of persons, who filled the galleries and other places. The feeling of the House was again strongly marked in favor of an energetic policy. When Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, proposed a vote for twenty thousand additional troops and two millions sterling, he was warmly cheered. So was Gladstone when he told Stapleton that if colliers are chartered to attend the fleet of a belligerent to supply coal, they will, to all practical interests and purposes, become storeships attached to that fleet, and will come under the operation of the foreign enlistment acts.

Financial Matters.

PARIS, August 1.—There is a bitter feeling on the Bourse against the German bankers, who are accused of sending specie to Prussia.

Passports Required in France.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following dispatch, by the cable, was received at the State Department this morning:

To Secretary Fish, Washington:

The French Government now requires passports for all persons entering or leaving France.

[Signed] WASHBURNE, Paris.

Afraid of French Cruisers.

CASANA, CANADA EAST, July 31.—Two outward bound Prussian merchant ships anchored here to-day, and are afraid to leave on account of French cruisers, as a vessel of that character is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Anti Costi.

Mass Meeting of Germans.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Mass meetings of Germans, to express sympathy with Prussia in the struggle against France, were held this evening in Brooklyn and Jersey City, and practical measures taken to provide for the wounded and widows and orphans of the war.

FRANCE'S BEST ALLY.

Rothschilds, King of Money Bags.

[From the Boston Post.]

In the Juden Strasse, in Frankfort, is a tall, ramshackle old house which strangers, particularly such as have a commercial tendency or education, find a peculiar interest in examining. It is the birthplace of the Rothschilds, the financial magnates, who have propped up more thrones and monarchs than any bankers since the days of the Florentine Peruzzi, who once stiffened the financial legs of Europe, but whose vast fortune, dissipated by worthless heirs, is, like its founders, well-nigh forgotten. In all these years since Anselm's time of 1743, or thereabouts, the family has been amassing riches by loans, purchases and other regular methods, and meeting with no reverses save those of 1848, when the revolutionary whirlwind swept away values and despots indiscriminately. Some two score millions would cover that particular damage, an amount which was soon recovered. Every nation in Europe has tested the Rothschild purse. England drew upon it to the extent of $200,000,000, Austria some $50,000,000, France over $80,000,000, and Naples, Russia, Tuscany and smaller states found its help in their times of need. Even Prussia discovered $40,000,000 in the Juden Strasse when she could have procured it nowhere else; and as for private enterprises—railways, steamboats, canals and so on—there was hardly one, when the security was even passable, that failed to obtain the cash resources essential to development and success.

When the head of the house in Paris died, not long since, it required months even to estimate his wealth, it was of such vast extent and so varied in its character; and since his death equally able management has further increased the value of the whole, until the accumulation attains a figure almost beyond the possibility of comprehension. With their wealth, too, has come to the Rothschilds a reputation for integrity based upon that well-known transaction with the fugitive Elector of Hesse Cassel, whose $5,000,000 in silver, hurriedly deposited, was returned to him swollen with the eight years' interest they paid for its safe and lucrative keeping. The Paris house has taken the control of all the branches of the firm within the past ten years, the original one at Frankfort becoming, like those of Vienna, London and Naples, a subordinate. So vast at last has grown this concentrated power, and so judicious is its application, that the Rothschild influence now extends to all the bourses and exchanges of Europe, and Rothschild operations supply a barometer for the guidance of banking houses the world over. As the Rothschilds move so moneyed men in London, San Francisco and New York move, their facilities for information and the never-failing shrewdness that point their action being universally acknowledged.

Such a power, it may be imagined, is prodigious. Although flying no banners and beating no drums, it is superior to an army, however numerous. Needle guns and Chassepots cannot resist the subtle force of a cheque; despotism and imperialism are powerless to coerce the credit willingly accorded by this firm's asking. Consequently, there is a significance in the resignation by Alfonso Rothschild of the Prussian consulate at Paris which will be readily comprehended in counting houses in various parts of the world. The office was conferred to placate the injuries inflicted upon the Rothschild and other banking houses when Frankfort was absorbed by Prussia—that lively period succeeding Sadowa, when free cities and free provinces were swallowed without so much as a by your leave, when German potentates fled to Paris and Vienna, and sustained law suits in London and insults and humiliation every where, from Stuttgart to Stralsund. All Frankfort was wroth at Prussia's exactions. The levies made by Bismark exceeded the worst anticipations, and naturally engendered the bitterest hostility against the kingdom he represented.

The abrupt relinquishment of this official honor is an unequivocal proof of Rothschild memories and a decided expression of the Rothschild sympathies. It means aid to France as the house has heretofore aided her; and it also indicates a belief that she is worth farther aiding. This antagonism of finance may prove formidable to Prussia, whose exchequer is not so plentiful as rumor pretends. To the Rothschilds will go the possessions and funds of all who seek a safe deposit for them, and their resources will thus swell into an unparalleled magnitude. As France contains so much that makes the Rothschilds' wealth, and, as we have said, loans having already been made here, the Emperor will find whatever additional accommodation he may need. His Empire represents payment in full; his downfall repudiation. Such an alliance is better for him than that of any kingdom. It means supplies and arms, and a capacity to prolong the war indefinitely. The financial soundness of the Rothschilds being involved in the security of France, they will hardly fail to use all their efforts to secure both—their efforts, it being understood, comprising the efforts of all the great bankers with whom they are so closely and indissolubly allied.

Why America Does Not Sympathize With Napoleon.

In the darkest hour of the rebellion, when the United States was humiliated by the insolent attitude of England in the affair of the Trent, it is well known that Napoleon strongly urged upon Lord Palmerston a declaration of war by France and England against this country, for no reason whatever but to break up and destroy its republican government. Failing in this, the despot undertook to destroy the Republic of Mexico, and erect a monarchy on this continent, as a standing menace to the United States. Getting kicked out of that country, he contrived to leave Maximilian, the unfortunate dupe of his duplicity, and the tool of his ambition, to be captured and put to death by the enraged and outraged republican Mexicans for the crimes which the unscrupulous French Emperor had committed against them. Had the South won the battle of slavery, it is well known that an alliance with Napoleon was one of the first fruits it anticipated. His ports were always freely opened to pirate ships, and it was from Cherbourg that the Alabama sailled when the Kearsage sent her to the bottom. During the whole contest not a word of sympathy or approval greeted the North from the Government of France.—*Chicago Republican.*

The War in a Financial Point of View.

[From the New York Herald, August 1st.]

It is a common expression that money constitutes the sinews of war; and this is true, no doubt, to a great extent. But in these times, when wars are shortened and more quickly decided, money plays a less important point than formerly. The railroads, telegraph, and the other resources and appliances of modern science make war in thickly populated countries, like those of Europe, short, sharp, and decisive. There are few great nations that cannot now raise the means to try the strength of their military power; only worn out or effete nations—those completely exhausted—that have neither the money nor credit to wage war. As regards financial resources, then, there is little difference in the situation of France and Prussia. Both countries have made great progress of late years in material development, and have large resources within themselves. Then both the Germans and French are so thoroughly aroused and enthusiastic that they will contribute, doubtless, to the extent of their means to carry on the war. Neither of the belligerent powers have yet attempted to negotiate nor have spoken of a foreign loan, except we may call the large loan which the Prussian government is said to have negotiated with the Rothschilds, based on American securities, as a foreign one. Still, should the war continue longer than is expected, or it should spread over Europe, the nation having the most money at its command or the highest credit will have the advantage. Money, then, will become really the sinews of war. We should then see which is the richest nation and which has the best credit in the world; and, of course, the credit would depend very much upon the events of the war. In the long and exhaustive wars waged against the first Napoleon, the wealth and credit of England proved most effective. Commerce and manufactures had made England the richest country of the world, and she was able not only to pay her own expenses in that prolonged and gigantic struggle, but to subsidize her allies as well. Those vast resources, in fact, more than anything else, destroyed the power of the great Napoleon. But the times are different now. Such long and exhausting wars are hardly possible in this age. Railroads, the telegraph and improved means of destruction, must end war much sooner, however widespread it may be.

The strain, however, upon the resources of France and Prussia in preparing for war on such a stupendous scale, will soon be felt. Neither of them has the means that England had in the great war referred to, nor has now, nor have they such enormous resources as the United States developed in our civil war. As far as the existing debt of each of the belligerents goes, Prussia has a great advantage. Her debt, in round numbers, is about three hundred millions, reckoned in American dollars, while that of France is about two thousand four hundred millions. The debt of the former is small comparatively; that of the latter is eight times greater. Yet France is richer in manufactures and commerce than Germany, though Germany has made vast progress in this respect within the last few years; and it must be acknowledged that a nation having this source of wealth in the highest degree is in the best position to make or maintain war. The history of England shows this fact. Considering the small debt of Prussia compared with the large debt and vast expenditures of France on one hand, and the superior resources of France on the other, it would seem that the two powers have little or no advantage over each other in a financial point of view. As to provisions both for carrying on the war and for supplying the wants of the population of each country, Prussia is undoubtedly in the best condition. There is about two years' stock of grain husbanded and on hand in Prussia, and she can draw largely, when needed, from Russia and Poland, while France has a limited supply and can only obtain more by sea.

As to how far the securities of the belligerent nations, as well as of neutral nations, through sympathy, may decline, the results of the war can alone determine. The sudden and unexpected declaration of war naturally created consternation and a rapid fall in securities and stocks of all kinds, both in the money markets of France and Germany and in those of other nations. The effect has been felt sensibly in London and other financial centers of Europe, and even in America. All have declined through sympathy and from that uneasy feeling which arises from uncertainty as to the consequences and end of such a struggle. We hear of failures daily in financial and commercial circles, and these, probably, are but the first mutterings of the terrible storm that is destined to sweep over Europe. John Bull is buttoning up his breeches pocket against the evil day. The Bank of England has put on the screws, as it is called, by raising the rate of discount. The Bank of France has suspended gold payments, and uses only silver specie. Everywhere precautionary measures are taken, for no one knows what the end may be. United States bonds and stocks abroad fell rapidly with the rest, but have since recovered a little. They probably will decline but little more, if at all, unless there should be some terrible war catastrophe, or a general war, changing the face of Europe. Even then they must rise again and stand high relatively after the first shock is over; for by no possibility will this country be dragged into the strife, and our resources will continue to augment however Europe may suffer. For the time, and only for a short time, shall we feel the disastrous effect.

The people of the Old World will in the end eagerly seek investments in American securities, which are safe and pay a high interest. At last the very disturbance of Europe will give greater value to United States stocks. Our Secretary of the Treasury may meet with a temporary difficulty in funding the debt in accordance with the bill lately passed by Congress; but this will not last long, and may lead to placing more of the new long bonds among our own people. If this should be the result it would prove advantageous to the country. It would check the enormous drain of specie from our shores to pay interest to foreigners. We advise Mr. Boutwell to look at the matter in this light, and to prepare for such a contingency. Dreadful as this European war is, and much as we may deplore it, we may, by proper foresight and prudent management, turn it to the advantage of our own country.

The New York French and German Press on the War.

The *Courrier des Etats-Unis* (French) of the 30th ult., in an article entitled "The Despotism of the Press," says:

"The press is like the sappers; nothing is sacred to it, and whatever stands in its way must be cut down. The French military authorities have decided that no newspaper correspondent shall be admitted within the lines of the army; therefore the loud cries. It is doubtless very agreeable for these gentlemen to gather the news quite fresh, to strive for early news, to glory in it with those who employ them; indeed also to write it up, if necessary, with the authority of their position to entertain public curiosity. This is all very well; but one knows, also, what circumspection the officers must use, on whom such a terrible responsibility has devolved. The fate of the army is at the mercy of an indiscretion, and it is not the question there to satisfy a curiosity more or less justified, but to conquer and to save the country. All this is of very little account, it seems, to the writers and editors, and there are not enough fulminations for the despotism, which is awake and watches secrets, plans and movements, on which may depend—who knows?—the fate of war or peace."

The New Yorker *Demokrat* (German) of the 29th says:

"That the native Americans already cannot help, and afterward still less will be able to forbear, to declare in the great impending struggle in Europe their sympathies for either of the two belligerent parties, is so obvious that it requires no proof. The whole civilized world will be divided by this struggle into two camps. But what motives shall decide for the native Americans which side to take? This is a question which deserves to be considered somewhat more closely because we see already a part of both the principal parties in the United States manifest opposite sympathies. Republican papers see the right on the side of Germany and Democratic papers side with France. The main principle to every American of all parties, the Republican-Democratic one—free government—is, as is well known, not in question at all in the European conflict. That has grown out of national and dynastic interests and conflicts, and will be fought out only on that line. National sympathies can have preponderance among the Americans, neither for the one nor for the other side. France has given to America a large number of quite as good and estimable citizens as did Germany. With France, America is linked by historical traditions of the foundation of the Republic. With Germany, she is linked by greatful reminiscences of her last crisis. Of the large bulk of the adopted population, millions of Germanic origin enthusiastically take part for the cause of the old fartherland, while millions of Celtic descent declare openly their inclination to and preference for France. Quite as little to the American can the mere interest gives a hold. The interest of the people of the United States as an industrial and commercial nation connects it quite as closely with Germany as with France, and forces it to the desire to remain both in peace and friendship. The language renders the Americans quite as little kindred and inclined to the one or other part. What is therefore left, in order to lead the thinking American in his choice? We find to this question only *one* answer. It is the *right*. The right in the quarrels of individual men, and equally in the conflicts of nations, is no empty sound, no vague idea, but something real, something that can be decided by the rules of reason and of moral sentiment."

The *Arbeiter-Union* (the German workingmen's paper) of the 28th ult. says:

"As far as we Germans abroad are concerned, every thinking and striving man among us, every one who had to represent any interest of culture among foreigners, has strongly felt at all times how impotent he was, merely for the reason that he had left no respected German nationality behind him. What could not we Germans in America achieve, with our knowledge, virtues and performances for all higher aims of culture, if we were united, strengthened by a just national pride—if our endeavors had for their background the recommendation of everything great the Germans represent on the other side of the water? To-day our influence is behind that of the Irishmen—and Irishmen rule us in New York. We should even not be opposed to this, if it was in the interest of the everlasting ideas of improvement—but that is not the case."

A Reminiscence of 1791.

Verdun was besieged by the Prussians. The place was commanded by one of the best officers in the French army, the commandant Beaurepaire. The citizens wished to surrender. Beaurepaire blew his brains out in presence of the council of war to avoid submitting to this humiliation. Nevertheless, the capitulation was signed; the garrison was to march out with all the honors of war, carrying off its arms, its baggage, and two field pieces with their caissons. According to custom the youngest officer in the garrison had to carry the capitulation to the King of Prussia. The list of officers was examined, and Marceau was called. A young man of twenty-two, with long fair hair falling over his shoulders and a pale countenance, stepped out of the ranks, and advanced to receive the capitulation from the hands of M. de Noyon. But before taking it he said, "Colonel, can you not charge some one besides me with this mission?" "Impossible," replied the commandant, "the laws of war assign the duty to you—obey them." Then Marceau drew his sword from his sheath and broke it. "What are you doing?" asked M. de Noyon. "I do not wish," replied Marceau, "that it should be said that I carried to the enemy a capitulation which dishonors us, while I wore by my side a sword with which I could defend or kill myself." When he was introduced to the King of Prussia, who received him in the midst of a staff of Princes, Dukes and Generals, Marceau tried to speak, but at the first words tears choked his voice. The King tried to console him, but Marceau raised his handsome head, and, smiling in the midst of his tears, with all the confidence of youth in the future, said, "Sire, there is but one thing which can console a Frenchman for a defeat, and that is victory."

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, from which this anecdote is taken, adds, "the war cry which urges on France to-day is the echo of this speech of Marceau. 1870 must be the consolation for 1815."

How to Effect a Peace—England's Opportunity.

[From the New York Bulletin, August 1st.]

The cable reports that, in the midst of declared war, the British Government is still laboring to effect a peace between the belligerents. We do not often find occasion to admire either the wisdom or the generosity of British international policy, but in the present instance the British statesmen are wise in trying to stop the war before bloodshed and defeat render either of the contending parties deaf to reason, until one or the other be exhausted, and they are unselfish because, if England can succeed in maintaining her declared policy of neutrality to the end, she could make more money as the carrier of the world, and by selling munitions of war and other goods to both belligerents, than she could if she were to effect a peace. Apart from these considerations, however, Great Britain has now one of the greatest opportunities that has ever occurred in her history to augment her moral influence. The recent events in Europe have placed her in a position where she can head a coalition against France much more effectively than she has ever hitherto done. Possessing a navy numbering a thousand vessels, and capable of raising an army of 300,000 men, she has but to hint to Russia a sufficient material consideration, which Turkey would easily supply, and to suggest that the Suez Canal be placed under the international authority of Europe, or under her own as the European nation having the largest interest in Asia, in order to raise against France a power the mere thought of which would stop the present French aggression more suddenly, if possible, than the suggestion of Prussia that she would join Austria stopped the French enterprise of establishing the autonomy of Italy in 1859. There is also another aspect of the question to which it is the duty of British statesmen to give their profoundest consideration. Great Britain would have much to fear from the ambition of a France that may become more successful than the France of to-day. It was not so much as the representative of the patriotism of his race as in the capacity of a prophet that General Sigel said, a few days ago, "the defeat of Prussia would be the first step of France toward the conquest of England." The Ministry have declared neutrality, but the British are arming. England can, it is true, make a great deal of money by remaining a neutral; but would not the present success of France threaten her with future trouble the possible cost of which, if it come, the pecuniary profits of immediate neutrality would pay but a small fraction? In fine, England can form, if she choose, a coalition that would stop the present war without a blow from the duty of the coalescing powers. Would not the future profits of a peace now made be worth more to her than the mere monetary gain of present neutrality?

The Cables About Europe.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

A great deal of importance attaches to the inquiry as to what will be the effects of the war upon the network of international and sub-oceanic telegraph cables, which have been laid and maintained at so heavy an expense to European capitalists. Berlin is connected with London by two different cables. From London a wire extends north through Scotland, and crosses the North Sea to Christina. Another line crosses this sea from Newcastle to Copenhagen, and is extended on through the Baltic to St. Petersburg. The Prussian capital can hold immediate communication with the capitals of England, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and the United States. By means of a cable extending from Cowes around Cape Finisteer to Lisbon, Prussia also enjoys communication with Spain without having her dispatches pass through French territory. Should Prussia and Spain be united in a war against France, the latter would undoubtedly dispatch an expedition to destroy this cable. That done, the Prussian and Austrian Governments would have to resort to the land lines running through Austria and Italy. The Prussians would, doubtless, on the other hand, endeavor to destroy the cable runnning from Brest, France, to the United States, which is wholly a French institution. These are the natural results of war between the great powers, but it is to be hoped that they may be averted in the present instance. An official censorship of the wires would, doubtless, afford each government all the necessary security against their improper use during the continuance of hostilities; and it is not probable that the existence of telegraphic communication with neutral powers would materially benefit either of the belligerents. We hope, therefore, that the private property represented by the cables will be respected by the hostile powers, although there is but little reason to believe that it would be if the war should assume continental proportions.

The Strength of the French Navy in Iron Clads.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

The French authorities always profess to make a great mystery about their iron-clads, their number, tonnage, guns, thickness of armor-plating, &c.; but it is only outsiders who are mystified. Everything which the French are doing and have done is as well known, not only at Whitehall, but also at Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, as it is at Brest or L'Orient, Cherbourg or Toulon. The French have now on their list of iron-clads fifty-one vessels; forty-five of these are finished and at sea, or could be at sea within a month, and six are building and not likely to be finished within two years. Of these vessels no fewer than thirty-six are wooden vessels razeed and plated with armor; only eleven are built entirely of iron; only one, the Marengo, is composite, with a frame of iron and sides of wood.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

Why use Impure Cream of Tartar
When you can get the perfectly pure Banner Baking Powder? Best in use.

Ask Your Grocer
For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. TThs

White Lead.
Use Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's (formerly B. A. Fahnestock & Co.'s) Pure White Lead, it cannot be excelled. TThs

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Drink a Glass of Pier Dannals & Co.'s
Cream Ale when you are thirsty. It is delicious. †

Ask Your Grocer
For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. TThs

DIED.

CAVIN—On Friday evening, July 29, 1870, Major WM. CAVIN, aged eighty-nine years.

Funeral will take place TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, August 2d, from his late residence, McKeesport.

CLARKE—On Monday, August 1st, 1870, at 6½ o'clock A. M., EUGENE THAW, infant son of Chas. J. and Louisa Semple Clarke, aged four months.

The funeral will take place from their residence in Oakland, on TUESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON—On Monday morning, August 1st, at 9½ o'clock, SADIE M., daughter of William and Jane Livingston, aged sixteen years and eight months.

Funeral will take place on TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Forty-first street, near Butler, Seventeenth ward. Carriages will leave Miller's Stable, Birmingham, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McNAMEE—On Monday morning, August 1st, at 3 o'clock, SUSAN, wife of Patrick McNamee, in the fifty sixth year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence corner Webster avenue and Mercer street, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

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WANTED.

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WANTED—SALESMAN—AN ACTIVE, reliable Man to sell glassware in the city and vicinity. Address D. M. C., Box 299, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—SITUATION—TO WORK one year under instructions, at the Tinning business. Address L. H. MERRELL, Indiana, Indiana county, Pa.

WANTED—TO INVEST—FROM $5,000 to $10,000 in some established business in this city. The advertiser is well known in business circles and has the necessary qualification for business. Address or inquire of CAMPBELL, JONES & CO., 87 Water street.

WANTED—EDUCATIONAL—A PRINCIPAL for the Brownsville Union School. Session to last nine months. Apply immediately to Dr. ISAAC JACKSON, President, Brownsville, Pa.

WANTED—BUSINESS—A GENTLEMAN of energetic habits, thoroughly familiar with Bookkeeping and office business, wishes to become associated with a firm already established, where his services and a small capital would be worth an interest in the business; highest reference can be given. Please address H. S. J., office of the Commercial.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—$30,000 TO loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on city or country property. THOMAS E. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED—STOREROOM—SUITABLE for a Wholesale and Retail Business. Possession wanted immediately. Address C. G., this office. tf

WANTED—SERVANTS—TWO COMPETENT Women Servants for a private family in the vicinity of East Liberty. Good references required. For information apply at the office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—TO BORROW—FIFTY Thousand Dollars, for Three Years, to be secured by Mortgage on First Class Real Estate in Pittsburgh. None but Principals need apply. Address "F." Box "O," Commercial Office. tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WANTED, BOARDING, IN a private Boarding House for a Gentleman and Wife in Pittsburgh, Pa. Address Lock Box No. 103, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT FURNISHed Room, with Board, at 188 Second avenue.

BOARDING—WANTED, BOARDERS, A few Gentlemen can find first-class Boarding by applying at No. 44 Grant street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL Estate security, in Allegheny county; Judgments bought. Attorneys having Stay Claims which their clients wish to dispose of will find us prepared to negotiate with them. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Brokers and Real Estate Agents, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. T

PERSONAL—THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL persons seeking Homes or Investments in Real Estate that they will save time, trouble and money by procuring a copy of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. It contains a vast amount of City, Suburban, Village and Country Property; also, Manufacturing Sites, Business Chances, &c., &c. Those contemplating investing in Real Estate in any form will undoubtedly find it to their interest to get the Register. We will send it free to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite the Postoffice. d*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—FOR SALE, the Lease, &c., of a Manufacturing Establishment in good order, ready to run, having everything essential to carrying on the business, and can be started up in twenty four hours. The Lease having a long time to run, and the establishment being well located on a principal street in this city, a good inducement is offered to persons wishing to engage in business. Address for five days, Manufacturer, Commercial office.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO ENTER INTO the Wholesale Grocery Business, a rare opportunity is offered by addressing B., at this office. tf

BUSINESS STAND AND DWELLING at Woods' Run. House contains 5 large Rooms and Hall, Gas throughout. This property will rent well, or is a desirable Residence, being only two minutes walk from Station. The Storeroom is separate from House. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite the Postoffice. d*

TO MANUFACTURERS OR CAPITALISTS—For sale, that extensive establishment, situate on Beaver avenue, Allegheny city, now occupied by Hall & Speer as a Plow Manufactory, will be sold at a rare bargain to an immediate purchaser. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite the Postoffice. d*

COUNTRY FOUNDRY FOR SALE—Rare chance for one or two practical Men, or will take a Partner for a one-third or one-half interest. Capital required, from $3,000 to $5,000. We have seen the property, and can recommend it as an excellent opening. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite the Postoffice. d*

FOR SALE—THE ST. LOUIS GLASS Works, corner of Monroe and Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., in good running order and at present in full operation. Has one (1) Ten Pot and one (5) Five Pot Furnace, 2 Lears, 3 Glory Holes, Clay Mill, good Pot Room, Mould and Cutting Shop. Good custom sale for product and no competition in the city. Address JOSEPH A. ROOKES, No. 116 Vine street, or J. K. CUMMINGS, at the Works.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME FRONT Room for rent. Inquire at 154 Second avenue.

FOR RENT—STORE—A GROCERY Store on Bedford avenue. The Stock will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at 249 Bedford avenue.

FOR RENT—THE BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED Residence of the late Augustus Hoeveler, deceased, situate on Penn street, near the forks of the road, Sixteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Dwelling is spacious, 21 Rooms, well ventilated and excellent Cellars, &c. It is well calculated for an Academy, Summer Resort, or Dwelling and beautifully surrounded with shade and bearing Fruit Trees of all descriptions. There is a fine Vineyard in the rear of the Dwelling, comprising about one-half acre of a choice selection of fine Grapes. Carriage House, Stable and necessary Outbuildings. Immediate possession given. Apply to Mrs. A. HOEVELER, on the premises.

FOR RENT—THREE LARGE ROOMS with all the modern improvements, on fourth story, No. 89 Federal street, corner Stockton avenue, Allegheny city, suitable for Offices or Gent's Sleeping Rooms. For terms call at THOMPSON & GROETZINGER'S, 116 Federal street.

TO LAWYERS OR INSURANCE AGENTS—Two very convenient Offices, in the second story of Commercial Building. Apply at Counting Room of Commercial.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, within five minutes walk of Postoffice. The House contains 10 Rooms, good Range, Hot and Cold Water, Bathroom, &c. Rent $650 per year. Possession 1st of July. Carpets will be sold if wanted. Address WATLEN Commercial office.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—ON SECOND, Third and Fourth Floors, in Building formerly occupied by the Commercial. Apply at Counting Room, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, entrance on Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—OFFICES IN THE SECOND story of the Commercial Building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, suitable for Insurance or Law Offices. Apply at Counting Room.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STOREROOM and Cellar, No. 182 Liberty street, completely fitted up with Shelving and Counters. Will be rented cheap if called for soon. Inquire at No. 4 Virgin alley. tf

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE House on Highland avenue, East Liberty, seven minutes' walk from the station. The House is pleasantly located; Marble Mantels in every room; handsome Lawn in front. Vegetable Garden in rear of Dwelling; abundance of Grapes, &c. Lot 90 feet front by 200 deep; has on it a convenient wash house, and good size Stable. Will be rented reasonable. Apply at Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM one and a half miles west of Indiana, and one-half mile from State Western Experimental Farm. Two-story Frame House, Frame Bank Barn, 60 by 76 feet, and all necessary Outbuildings; 150 bearing Apple Trees, Pear, Peach and Cherry. 120 Acres cleared, 67 in Timber, all under fence; well adapted to either stock or grain raising. For further information call on or address JAMES A. McCARTNEY, Indiana, Pa.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE OR RENT—See Pittsburgh Real Estate Register, sent free to any one requesting it. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite the Postoffice. d*

EAST LIBERTY RESIDENCE FOR Sale or Exchange for Allegheny City Property—improved or unimproved. CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice. d*

COUNTRY VILLAGE STORE FOR SALE cheap or Exchange for Iowa or Minnesota Lands. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice. d*

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME—FARM of 106 acres, ten miles from city limits, will be sold for what the improvements would cost. Price, $13,500. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite the Postoffice, in Commercial Building. d*

WESTERN AVENUE PROPERTY, Allegheny city. Lot 37½ feet front on Western avenue, extending back 275 feet to Lincoln avenue, with improvements, for sale cheap. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—NEW AND Second-hand; all kinds for both Iron and Wood Working, with best quality of Manufacturers' Supplies, for sale by H. L. BUTLER, No. 147 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—CELEBRATED STAR Hams; 200 tierces celebrated Star Brand S. C. Hams in store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINE—A first-class Grover & Baker Sewing Machine will be sold at a bargain. Address Sewing Machine, Commercial office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE FARM OF ONE HUNDRED and Twenty one Acres, eight miles from the city, will be sold at $50 per Acre, cheaper than adjoining lands can be purchased. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite the Postoffice. d*

SNUG FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, three miles east of Greensburg. Only $1,600. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite the Postoffice. d*

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE—All the property we advertise in this paper will be found fully described in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. We publish the Register monthly, and will send it free to any one requesting it, or it can be had gratis by calling at our office, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents. d*

FOR SALE—GOOD BRICK HOUSE OF 8 Rooms, with good Stable; Lot 20 by 96 feet to 15 foot alley, situated at No. 76 Leslie street, Allegheny city, near Federal street. This is a very desirable property and will be sold low. Apply to WOODWORTH & DAVIDSON, 201 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. tf

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—EAGLE COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. ORLANDO M. HARPER was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Andrew O. France.
C. W. BATCHELOR, President.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1870.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THERE will be an Election of the FEDERAL STREET AND PLEASANT VALLEY PASSENGER R. R. CO. for a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the office of Jonathan Gallagher, over Second National Bank, Allegheny city. By order of the Board.
A. LEGGATE, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE—THE REGULAR Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the OZARK PETROLEUM CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 133 First avenue, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of August, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. By order of the President.
J. M. CANNON, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE—ALL MEMBERS belonging to the STEAM ENGINE MAKERS' SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, who are requested to communicate with the undersigned, as we contemplate opening a branch of the same in Pittsburgh, having received authority to do so.
JOHN BAKER.
Spencer House, No. 785 Penn street.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after August fifteenth (15). Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 26 Exchange Place. The Transfer Books will be closed August 1st and reopened August sixteenth (16).
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
Cleveland, July 29, 1870.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SENATE.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Subject to the decision of the ensuing Union Republican County Convention.

☞ ASSEMBLY.
JAMES ONSLOW,
Of the (old Sixth) now Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the regular Republican Convention. tf

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS FOR THE Subscription to the Capital Stock of the PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Will be opened AUGUST 1st, 1870, at the First National Bank, Birmingham; also at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, East Birmingham. Shares Twenty-five Dollars each and Five Dollars to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.
By order of the COMMITTEE.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year (52 issues)......$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty......1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Merchants and Bankers,
AND EVERY ONE WHO HAS TO
COPY LETTERS,
CALL AND SEE THE
Patent Moistener,
IN USE, AND NO HUMBUG, AT
Allan C. Bakewell & Co.'s,
75 WOOD STREET.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS No. 11 of June Sessions, 1870. Miscellaneous Docket.

Petition for the Vacation of a Road in W. C. Dunn's Plan of Lots in Leet Township, formerly Sewickley Township.

And now to wit, July 30, 1870, on motion of D. REED, Esq., Rule granted on parties interested to show cause why the public road leading from the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad to Big Sewickley Creek and between lots numbered 2 and 3 in W. C. Dunn's Plan of Lots in Leet Township, recorded in Plan Book Vol. 1, Page 84, should not be closed up and vacated forever, according to the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.
BY THE COURT.

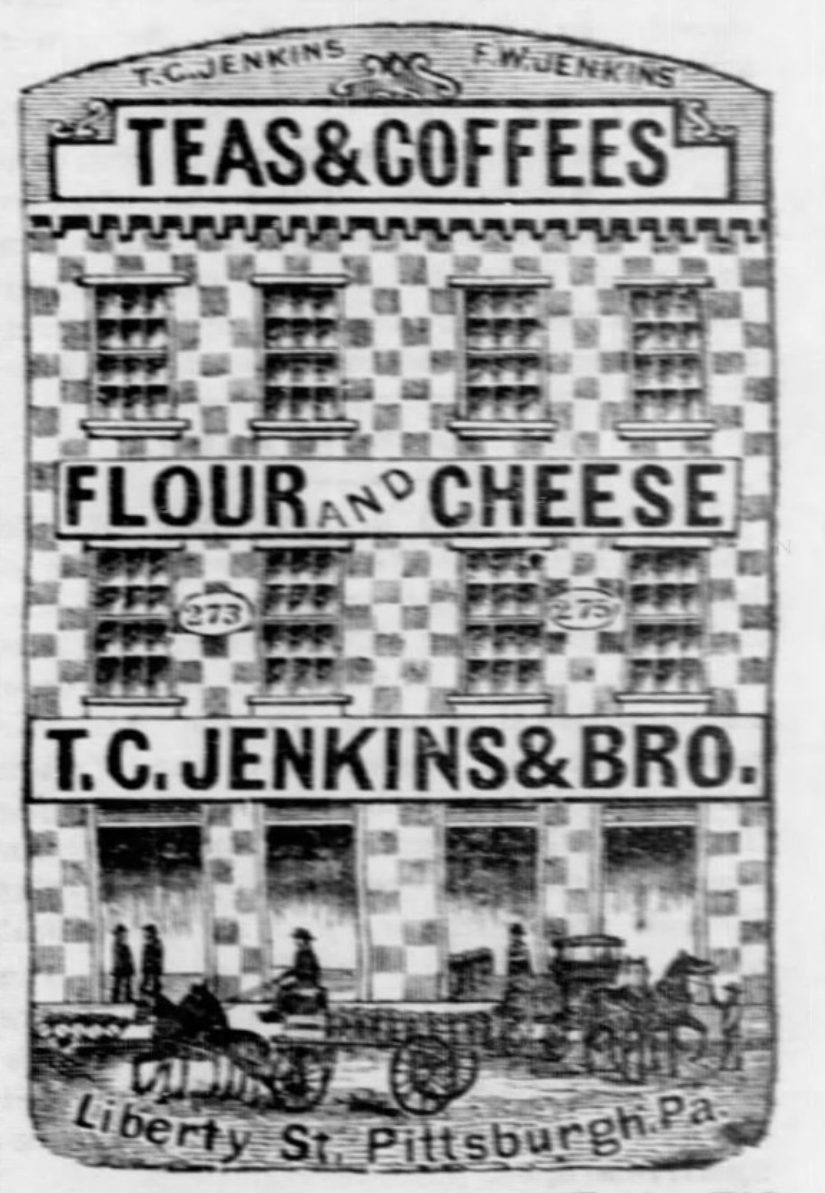
Parties interested are hereby notified of the granting of the above order of Court.
JOS. BROWN, Clerk.
August 1, 1870. TU

H. D. Reymer & Co.'s
Cracker Bakery.
Having purchased the interest of A. Martin, in the firm of A. Martin & Co., we will continue the business at the old stand, No. 12 Diamond, Allegheny, under the name and style of H. D. REYMER & CO.
H. D. REYMER,
Late of Reymer & Bros.
☞ Goods equal to anything in the two cities.

IN PHILADELPHIA.
LARGE TRADE SALE
OF 2,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, FOR CASH,
By T. L. ASHBRIDGE & Co., Auctioneers, 505 Market Street, Philadelphia.
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 10th, 1870 at 10 o'clock, we will hold our first Large Fall Sale by Catalogue, of about 2,000 cases of Eastern and city made goods embracing a large assortment of Men's Boys' and Children's Boots, Balmorals, Gaiters, Brogans, &c., Women's Misses' and Children's Balmorals, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., to which the attention of Dealers is called.
N. B.—Trade Sales held every Wednesday morning during the season.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD
First Mortgage
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
AT NINETY PER CENT AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
These Bonds are secured by First Mortgage upon Road, Equipment and present revenue.
The Road forms part of the Shortest East and West through line from the Ohio river to tide-water.
It has already an enormously large local traffic, and promise of rapid and steady increase.
No Pittsburgh Line has command of territory so rich in materials for profitable Railway traffic.
It connects Pittsburgh and Baltimore—two of the most important cities of the Union.
The Road is now earning the interest.
It will be completed in January and ought to command the aid and influence of the citizens of Pittsburgh.
BONDS MAY BE HAD AT
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh,
COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., Pittsburgh, and
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Allegheny City. TThs

ARTISAN WORKS.
KINZER & JONES,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LATCHES, LOCKS,
And General Domestic
HARDWARE.
☞ Spindled Knobs a Specialty.
NOS. 37, 39 AND 41 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.



TEAS, TEAS!
Custom House Weights and Tares.
Three Per Cent. Discount Allowed.
No Charge for Caddies if ordered from 15 pounds upwards.
WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN QUALITY AND PRICES.
TRY OUR ROASTED COFFEES.

EXCELSIOR
Money Drawer,
WITH
Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock.
Retail Dealers and others who have Money Drawers exposed (and consequently frequent losers from till tappers), would do well to call and examine this Drawer, now on exhibition at
84 WOOD STREET.
S. B. SWEM,
AGENT.
tf

SUNDRIES.
400 bbls. Standard and Coffee Refined Sugars.
500 dozen New Canned Peas.
200 boxes Layer Raisins.
100 boxes Valencia Raisins.
50 cases Half and Quarter Can Sardines.
200 dozen 1 lb. Cove Oysters.
200 dozen 2 lb. Cove Oysters.
300 boxes Scaled Herring.
25 frails Dates
150 bags Almonds, Filberts, Naple Walnuts and Cream Nuts.
20 bbls. Pecans.
FOR SALE BY
REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood Street.

FURNITURE.
J. W. Woodwell & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
97 and 99 THIRD AVENUE,
HAVE THE BEST
SOFA BEDSTEADS
EVER INVENTED.
CALL AND SEE THEM AT 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.
TThs

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
Major W M. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE "organ" yesterday gave speedy proof that, deny CAMERON, its master, as vigorously as it might, it would nevertheless *pipe* whenever he gave the cue. Its labored defense of the veteran corruptionist was instant verification of our prediction. According to this defense CAMERON is little less than a Saint in morals, and deserves to be canonized as a patriot. So long as no one can deny that he has three times purchased his election to the United States Senate; was condemned for his corruptions as Secretary of War by the House of Representatives, was expelled from the LINCOLN Cabinet for a similar reason; so long as these things remain indisputable on the record, and in the minds of the whole people, to say nothing of his career in other respects, the defense of the "organ will only excite commiseration for it on account of the weight and degradation of the task which its servitude impose.

IN OUR advertising columns will be found an invitation for sealed proposals, by the Commissioners of Penn avenue, for paving with wood about three and a half miles of said avenue—one and three quarter miles of which are to be laid this season, and the balance early in 1871. These proposals should attract the special attention of the patentees of the best kinds of wood pavements, since the amount of work included in the present contract is very large, and will probably be the means of obtaining other large contracts, as our citizens in the outlying districts are about entering upon a very comprehensive system of paving, under a special act of Assembly, by which the city guarantees the payment of the cost. The Commission will receive proposals until the 20th instant, for all kinds of wood pavement, under the conditions set forth in the advertisement. The present contract will embrace some seventy-five thousand square yards, and the successful bidders will no doubt have much more of the same kind of work to do in the future. Bids will probably be received from all the principal patentees in the country, and the competition will doubtless be spirited. The Commission now have $125,000 of their bonds executed and ready for negotiation, and considerable inquiry has been made for them.

IT is now rendered absolutely certain that the French and Prussians are on the eve of a tremendous battle—perhaps it may be fought before this is read. The vibrations in Wall street yesterday were under the influence of this fact. No one dreams now of the possibility of avoiding the shock; no one supposes that it will be conclusive. NAPOLEON proclaims that it will be the opening of a long and desperate war; it is not improbable that others beside the original actors will be involved, and the issue no one will pretend to predict. American sympathy is largely on the side of the Germans; not so much, perhaps, from an intelligent view of the causes which have led to the war, or an accurate knowledge of the real character and motives of the combatants, as the fact that France was so recently our less than friend—willing to be an enemy of the worst description; that is, an enemy when we were weak and could not resent what she would scarcely have dared to propose when we were strong. It is probable that Prussia presents few points of character or discloses motives which warmly commend her to Americans. Being the attacked party, she naturally commands the sympathy of neutrals. It is in this attitude that the vast preponderance of Americans await the news of the impending battle.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

In the short and decisive war of 1859 not only French and Germans were engaged, but the former were supported by Sardinians, and the latter by Magyars, Servians, Illyrians and the motley conglomeration of nationalities that made up the Austrian power. In the present war the French have no allies, and the comparatively few Turcos in their army need not count for much. Hence the conflict will be betwixt French and Germans, and as the moral and intellectual qualities, and the martial aptitudes of both peoples are perfectly well known, there is not much room for speculation or conjecture founded upon the constituent elements of the respective armies.

The French force gathering along the frontier will probably number somewhere about four hundred thousand men, divided into eight army corps. The army of the Moselle, reported to consist of the second, third and fourth corps, under Marshal BAZAINE, with headquarters at St. Avold, Metz and Thionville, will probably be the first force to come into collision with the enemy. The army of the Rhine, composed of the first, fifth and seventh corps, commanded by Marshal MACMAHON, has its headquarters at Belfort and Strasbourg. A corps connecting these two armies lies around Bitche and is commanded by Gen. FAILLY.

There is good reason to believe that whatever advantages are derivable from drill and discipline, are possessed by the French army. The people are very susceptible of military training; a taste for industry and diligence in the performance of their duties is said to be an acquisition which French officers never fail to carry away from their military schools, and there is abundant testimony that, for some years past laborious drill has been one of the modes by which preparation has been made for the conflict now in progress. Then, we may call to mind those great encampments in which progress in military efficiency has been closely scrutinized and rewards of merit and rebukes for demerit have been distributed. It is also a not insignificant circumstance that many of the private soldiers have seen actual service, some in Mexico, some in China, some in Cochin-China, some in Italy, many in Algiers.

But in forecasting battle and its results, few think much about the soldiers, while all seek from the antecedents of well known officers to anticipate their success or their failure in the new field. Doubtless commanders of established fame, whose powers are manifestly still unimpaired, will have an opportunity to apply their experience and to gain additional honors. But the French Emperor is profoundly versed in the theory of war and not ignorant of its realities, and he gets credit for possessing an eye quick to discern merit in the department of activity which he has so carefully studied. And even though the war should be brief, its current may be directed by men at present obscure at home and quite unknown abroad.

By opportune arrival and skilful use of his troops, MACMAHON contributed largely to gain the battle of Magenta, June 4, 1859. For his services on that day he was made a Marshal of France. In the battle of Solferino, on the 24th of the same month, he was about equally distinguished with General NIEL. CANROBERT's merits are pretty well known to all who remember the Crimean war. Marshal BAZAINE, in the Mexican expedition, is admitted on all hands to have shown some of the qualities of an able General. Those who remember his address to the troops at Chalons last year will not doubt his military enthusiasm or the heartiness with which he participates in the present war.

General FAILLY is remembered as the commander of the French force which was sent to resist GARIBALDI's last attempt on the Papal States, and General MONTAUBAN, Count PALIKAO, has commanded in China and Cochin China, with less reputation for military skill than for securing plunder. There are several officers, well known in France, though not much known in foreign countries, from whom French people expect splendid service in the war, and whose speedy rise to high command may be confidently expected—General TROCHU is one of these.

It is certain that vast sums of money have been expended and untiring pains and ingenuity have been applied in furnishing the army with the instruments of destruction. The comparative merits of the needle-gun and the Chassepot rifle remain to be tested in actual combat. French military men express themselves as confident of the superiority of the latter. On the first occasion in which it was tried in battle the world was horrified by the reports of the havoc which it produced. This was at Mentana, where in two hours eight hundred of GARIBALDI's soldiers were killed or disabled, with trifling loss on the side of the French. The artillery branch of the service has always been a hobby of the Emperor, and for many years constant experiments have been going on, some of them under Imperial direction, with a view of increasing the effectiveness of the force. Improvements are known to have been made, but their precise importance is not known. Though much has been said about the *mitrailleuse*, its power is not fully understood outside of French military circles. But, from the manner in which General TROCHU writes of its effects when describing the details of a battle, we infer that it is a much more terrible engine of destruction than it is commonly in this country supposed to be. And in late French papers there are intimations more or less mysterious of engines of war of recent invention, which are said to be still more fearfully destructive in their operation than the *mitrailleuse*. For instance, we read of an instrument whose extreme range equals only the mean range of the *mitrailleuse*, but whose slaughtering power surpasses that engine as much as it surpasses everything of the kind in use before. At 2,400 metres the effect of this engine is said to be so terrible that a single regiment provided with a pair of them could march irresistibly from the Rhine frontier to Berlin, spreading death and destruction. So says a Frenchman who was probably born and bred in Gascony. This engine is known in military society as "the daughter of Captain C—M." If this is not mere gasconade we cannot but hope that the Prussian inventors have also been busy and successful.

ANOTHER NEW PAVEMENT.

This is the age of progress in the matter of street pavements—one of the most important subjects which can engage the attention of inventors, as there is a decided disposition manifested in all large cities to get rid of the miserable cobble stone, limestone, and other rough, dusty and noisy pavements generally in vogue. Experiments have been made, in the principal cities of the country, with the different styles of wood provements, and these present so many advantages over the stone or macadamized cartways that they have generally given satisfaction. Boston lately appropriated $50,000 for the purpose of testing nine different kinds of wood pavements, and other cities are experimenting more or less in the same direction. In Pittsburgh, several miles of Nicolson have been laid, and notwithstanding the cost (which is the principal obstacle in the way of its introduction), the improvement is regarded as a good investment. Wood paving, however, is still in its incipiency, and new principles are being discovered, and new combinations applied. The inventive genius of the age will yet supply a cheap and durable wood pavement, which will admit of application to our leading country roads, as well as streets, and such an invention will confer benefits upon the country second to none of the great inventions of the century. Until that time comes, we must be content to adopt the best pavements which we can get, and give due encouragement to every new discovery of merit.

We find, in the Buffalo *Express* of a recent date, the following description of a new pavement now on exhibition in that city:

> A glance at the process of construction seems to indicate the advantages claimed for this method; its durability, elasticity and smoothness. The bottom is a new concrete which will stand either heat or cold unchangeably, thereby preventing from the under side the access of water to the pavement above. Upon this concrete is rolled two inches of sand, on which are placed the tiers of grooved wooden blocks six inches in depth, which are cemented together solidly by concrete. A wood bed is formed as of one piece of wood easy of traction, noiseless and cleanly. With this pavement the arch of the streets would be greatly decreased, and if the road bed has to be broken into, the part taken out can be replaced so that no suspicion of a break would occur. The concrete composition includes elements new to any of the others before the public, and which render it unalterable in the heat of the sun. West Baltic street, Brooklyn, has been laid with this concrete alone to the apparent satisfaction of the property owners of that great thoroughfare.

CERTAINLY, soldiers, sailors and marines, and their friends, have good reason to thank the late Congress for its many good acts in their favor. 1. About $2,000,000 commutation money from Quakers on account of the draft, also in fines, &c., was transferred to support the national soldiers' homes. 2. Just pay and allowances were restored to those deprived of promotion by reason of being in rebel prisons. 3. Provision was made to supply artificial limbs regularly during life to all who lost their own in service. 4. An act passed directing that where no frauds appear on the face of the papers, an officer's accounts shall be settled, thus cutting red tape vexing many volunteers. 5. The Marine Hospital service was reorganized, thus being better fitted to benefit the volunteer navy seamen of the war now in the merchant marine. 6. Pensions are to be paid quarterly and by mail, without deduction for vouchers. 7. The time for filing claims under the general bounty act of 1866 was extended to December 1st, 1870, and an act passed that no premium once definitely fixed shall be diminished. 8. Officers and soldiers were authorized to retain their evidences of honorable discharge; not to give them up as heretofore. 9. It was enacted that any one having been in the national service may enter a quarter section of land upon the even numbered sections along any land grant railway. Besides the advantage of being upon a railway, the minimum price of these lands is $2 50 per acre, being double the value of other selections under the Homestead law. 10. The Secretary of War was authorized to give condemned ordnance to any association for soldiers' monuments. 11. Provision was made to secure all national cemeteries to entire control by the Government, with their protection. Indeed whatever has promised to benefit the volunteers for the Union, or their families, has been promptly done, and always against the votes of the Democracy.

DR. FONCONT'S "Speaking Telegraph and Electrical Alarm Compass" promises to lessen one danger of navigation, especially in the great ocean steamers, where it is difficult to transmit orders. In the forward part of the ship are two handles in a box, communicating electrically with the wheel-house. Pulling one or the other of these handles sounds an alarm in the wheel-house, and indicates "starboard" or "port" on a dial before the helmsman. Another bit of apparatus signals in return to the officer giving the command, assuring him of its obeyance. So the Captain going to his berth can have the vessel kept in a certain course, say headed between north and northwest-by-north. He, then, so to speak, sets the compass by bringing two moveable projections to the above-mentioned points. If the man is careless, or any accident occurs, so that the ship leaves her correct course, the needle will, as it swings round, catch one of the projections spoken of above, and sound an alarm loudly in the Captain's cabin. The United States steamer Plymouth has tried the apparatus and her officers like it. The French navy use it, while the Captain of the Lafayette asserts that his vessel has been saved by it thrice from collision and once from probable destruction.

FOR a year the Saratoga courts have been dallying about dissolving an injunction granted in favor of the Leland Brothers, of the Grand Union Hotel, against the erection of a bridge across the little street from Congress Hall. Meantime the belles at the Congress kept on complaining about dirtying their white kid shoes and their dresses while crossing the street to go to the balls at the Union. But about eleven o'clock the other night, in the midst of a pelting storm, the little street between the Congress Hall and the ball-room was suddenly brilliantly illuminated by at least one hundred lanterns and gas jets. 300 workmen sprang from the basement of the Congress and forthwith began to erect a scaffold. As the rain had driven almost everybody to bed, the sound of hammers and the noise aroused many from their slumbers. Daniel Cochrane, the engineer, was mounting the scaffold to give directions for putting up the bridge, which was all in readiness, waiting to be joined together, but as he reached the top a plank gave way, and he fell to the ground, fatally breaking his skull. The work went on, however, and the morning witnessed a neat iron suspension bridge across the street.

IT is reported from Washington that the census is being taken more faithfully in Chicago and Cincinnati than anywhere else. Probably the spirit of rivalry has done this, and if it does not more than this and incorrect returns be not the result, then there will be reason to commend it. But as a matter of fact, we see no reason why the census of Pittsburgh should not be taken as faithfully as any other city. If the Census Bureau at Washington is able to say, as is reported, that the census of particular sections is "being taken better" than others, the inference favors the idea of "general looseness," which we hope is not the case.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It cost $40,000 to refit the yacht America at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the work being done according to Geo. Steers's original designs, as nearly as possible.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says that the genuine cotton worm has made its appearance twelve miles from that place.

For four years foreign vessels have carried all freight between London and Boston, the rates not compensating American vessels, but on the 27th ult. the Boston bark H. G. Hull was able to make a good contract.

The "mad stone" will not cure hydrophobia, as was conclusively proved in a recent case at St. Louis.

The New Orleans preachers' meeting of the Methodist Church has decided against the establishment of a colored church for several reasons, the concluding ones of which are that "such a church is at enmity with the fundamental principle of republican government, as that is most perfectly set forth in the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America. Because, finally, it is, in fact, only building a small back kitchen church so as to prevent colored Methodists from getting into the front parlor of the house of God."

A floating match is the latest Long Branch nonsense. The winner lay on his back three hours and forty minutes.

A clever swindler is doing the watering places whose *modus operandi* is as follows: He secures a check book on a bank in some city remote from his travels, at a book store, and then has the word "certified" printed across the face of the checks in blue ink, and he is all right. He stops at a hotel, signs a check, then forges the name of the bank by whom it is supposed to be certified, presents it in payment of his board, receives the change, and walks off as happy as a king.

In seven years the debt of Canada has increased about $11,000,000, while no financial statement of the dominion for a single year has shown a deficit. Singular.

Theaters figure in the French budget of the next year to the tune of 1,600,000 francs.

The electors of Newark, New Jersey, voted in favor of having horse-cars run on Sunday, but the State law interferes.

The Secretary of the Interior proposes, if authorized, to take Indian boys of suitable age, apprentice them to farmers until they learn how to till the soil, and then return them to their tribes, with implements and other things necessary for farming. In this manner he thinks the Indians can be civilized.

In the thirty-one days ending July 28, the New York coroners held 442 inquests and those officials have been on duty until midnight.

The rain the other night poured through the roof of the New York postoffice, soaking thousands of letters and papers, the contents of the boxes being afloat on the floor, over which the water was two feet deep. Holes had to be cut in the floor to release the flood.

Boston has the oldest paid fire department in the United States, organized in 1837, and was second to adopt fire steamers. Her department now numbers 485 men, divided into 38 companies, having 26 steamers, 15 hose carriages and 8 hook and ladder carriages. The expense last year was $250,000. The Insurance Brigade is a peculiarity. They are eight men paid by the Board of Underwriters, which provides the apparatus for their work of covering goods with rubber cloths, sweeping out water, ventilating buildings to free them from smoke, &c., whereby the insurance companies save thousands of dollars annually.

Three-fourths the parishes of France have no other doctors than the Sisters of Charity, and now Eugenie is at last to have a wish dear to her heart realized—the foundation of a free medical college for women in Paris.

Pulverized charcoal mixed with lard is said to be an infallible remedy for the bite of a dog. It must be immediately applied to the injured spot and kept there until the poison has been completely drawn out.

The Marine Corps is to be supplied with the Remington rifle.

Sioux city, Iowa, has 3,411 population, an increase of 2,381 since 1867.

Footways on either side of the railway track, on the great Louisville bridge, will be completed September 15th.

A very singular freak of lightning occurred last Thursday, during the storm, at Independence, Ky. Eight men were at work in a field threshing wheat, when lightning struck the machine they were handling, stunning them all quite severely and prostrating four horses. When the men recovered their consciousness, three of them found that their tongues had been blistered, as if they had been touched with a red hot iron. The spots on each man's tongue were exactly alike, and all near the front.

The Democratic party in Connecticut makes education suffer when in power. In 1868 it shut up the Normal School, and now in 1870 the Legislature favors abolishing the State Board of Education.

San Francisco developes the latest "servantgalism" one of the tribe writing to her would-be mistress: "Its the *stile* now in San Francisco for the girls to get reference from the master or mistress, but I don't know anything about yours."

The Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner Delano have decided to use but one patent lock for all bonded warehouses, distilleries, custom offices, &c.

The French Government had net profits of over $900,000,000 from 1811 to 1867 on its tobacco monopoly.

Panama, probably the most enlightened State in the Grenadian Confederation, had an income last year of $293,137, whereof $114,000 were expended in keeping up a military force, while only $3,122 was devoted to education.

The Crispin authorities declare that their purpose is to work up and into co-operation at the earliest practicable moment, and if they continue to exist as they will for one year more, they will have in Massachusetts ten or more co-operative shoe factories.

Ten years ago the city of St. Louis bought a large lot on which to erect a city hall, but leased to a company that erected a tobacco warehouse, agreeing to pay as rent twenty-five cents on each hogshead of tobacco inspected and a small amount for storage. But somebody built another warehouse opposite and got all the business, only the surplus going to the company's warehouse. Thus the city's revenue diminished until in the last year it yielded $500 30 rent on property worth $250,000. The land is now to be sold, the proceeds to be used in building a city hall in Washington Square.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the actual cigar manufacturer must use his own brands and lables He cannot use upon cigars which he manufactures for another manufacturer, the brands and labels of that other.

The works are very far advanced for the introduction of water from Jamappa to the mole of Vera Cruz, with the object of supplying the vessels in the roadstead with water.

The London *Food Journal* says malt sweepings are used to adulterate chicory, afterwards sold for coffee, but even the pigs become lean upon them.

St. Thomas, the new Episcopal Church on Fifth avenue, New York, has engaged a musical conductor at a salary of $5,000 a year, and furnished him with an elegant residence.

The people of the South are represented to be very much in debt, notwithstanding the large cotton crop of 1869, and the high price realized for it. One-tenth of the land in Fairfield county, South Carolina, and one-sixth of all in Williamsburg county, is advertised to be sold for taxes. The taxes now are very much greater than ever before, while the State debt has been increased nine millions in two years.

In California several of the railroad acts, and an act for the erection of a city hall in San Francisco, provide that all contracts for construction shall be upon the express condition that no Chinaman shall be used in the factory, mill, foundry, workshop, or by the firm, company or person doing any of the work contracted for, and a failure to comply with said provision shall work a forfeiture of contract or franchise.

The first instance of paying insurance on a centenarian occurred to an English Company lately upon the death of a man aged 103, who was insured in 1799.

In New York the decoration of horses with sun-bonnets is being carried on this summer with an elaboration that bids fair to convert the manufacturing of them into a separate branch of business. Bucephalus' bonnet—which is in fact a hat—is made of various kinds of cloth, is elevated about an inch above the equine head, so as to allow a free passage of air between, and covers the space between the animal's ears, by which appendage it is kept in its place by means of two holes, that give lodgement to those organs.

A correspondent writing from the California wine region bears this testimony: "I am satisfied that the argument that increasing the wine product, and using the juice of the grape as a substitute for whisky and other strong liquors, will diminish drunkenness, is fallacious. In this very village, where nice white wine can be bought for twenty cents a gallon, I learn that beer and whisky were the liquors sold mostly at the bars."

It is valerianic ether sprinkled inside the boxes that gives Yankee cigars the fine Havana flavor.

The Central Pacific people plead that the Pullman cars were so verminy and mean, with all their gilt and tinsel, that they were sent off their road, to be replaced with their own coaches.

Brooklyn is now using 30,000,000 gallons of water daily, while the works supply but 20,000,000.

In the regatta at Yokohama, Japan, on Queen Victoria's birthday, the crew from the United States steamers Idaho and Delaware won over all the foreign boats in every race.

Brighton, England, is busy constructing a gigantic aquarium, a hundred feet wide by several hundred long, from which it expects a yearly dividend of over twenty-five per cent. on an outlay of £60,000.

Secretary Cox has ordered that hereafter all promotions in the various Bureaus of the Interior Department shall be based upon the results of competitive examinations.

The West India Cable Expedition, now at work, has a bigger job before it than is generally supposed. Thirty-six shore ends will be required and 3,153 nautical miles of submarine cable with 350 miles of land line are to be used, in connecting Cuba with Jamaica and Panama and most of the West Indies. The different sections by land and sea will be as follows: Batabano to Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos to Santiago de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba to Morant Point, Morant Point to Aspinwall, Morant Point to Porto Rico, Porto Rico to St. Thomas, St. Thomas to St. Croix, St. Croix to St. Christopher, St. Christopher to Antigua, Antigua to Gaudaloupe, Gaudaloupe to Dominica, Dominica to Martinique, Martinique to St. Lucia, St. Lucia to St. Vincent, St. Vincent to Barbados, St. Vincent to Grenada, Grenada to Trinidad, Trinidad to Cape Nassau. The steamship Dacia and five other vessels are employed in the work, being convoyed with Her Majesty's steamship Vestal, United States steamship Yantic and a Spanish gunboat.

Filibusters can always be found in plenty to prey upon a great nation at war, and rumors are rife that such creatures, some being wealthy men, have made offers for a swift steamer, now in a South American port, intending to run across the Pacific and make a raid upon the French colonies at Tahiti and New Caledonia. These points are comparatively unprotected, and a large amount of funds is kept on hand to pay the officers in charge of convicts as well as officers and crews of French men-of-war, and to purchase supplies. Thus, there is seldom less than two millions of dollars there, and it would take only two or three weeks to steam over and capture it all. However the French Consul at San Francisco is actively taking steps to prevent any surprise, and will get a man-of-war to the island as soon as one can be communicated with.

The fourteen divisions in the Secretary's office of the Treasury Department have been reorganized and consolidated into nine. The divisions of law, warehouses, files and printing are absorbed. Those retained are: Appointments; Revenue Marine, Steamboat Inspection and Marine Hospitals; Warrants and Warehouses; Collection of Customs; Custom Appeals, Remission of Fines, Penalties, &c.; Shipping, Tonnage and Miscellaneous; United States Depositaries and Sub-Treasuries; Internal Revenue; Stationery, Files and Printing.

A Chicago court has decided that a person possessing the equity right of redemption cannot set up as an excuse for not havin redeemed within the stipulated period the fact that he resided in a Southern State, and that communication with the North was cut off by a state of war, if it appeared, also, that he went South voluntarily, and of his own free will entered the Southern service, and gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

PERSONAL.

Morrissey lost $50,000 in one game of *rouge et noir* last week at Saratoga.

Surgeon General Barnes warns disabled soldiers to apply directly to him for false legs, and thus avoid still falser black legs.

The other day a Good Templars lodge had a steamboat excursion in New York Bay and for a sensation had a live Indian marriage, with all accompaniments by a party of native red men, not on the improved order.

Mrs. S. B. Merriman, of Waterbury, Conn., who died some days ago, was sought in her youth by Mr. Merriman and J. M. L. Scoville. The latter was disappointed, yet waited patiently till the oldest daughter of his first love captivated him, but again found himself too late, she having become affianced to a Mr. Morton. Scoville again waited, and when Morton died won his widow, to whom he afterward left a handsome fortune.

On the 29th of September it will be one hundred years since Rev. George Whitefield preached in Exeter, N. H., the last sermon of his life, dying at Newburyport the day after. It is suggested that union religious services be held to commemorate the anniversary.

Now here is a Boston girl propounding lively conundrums to all the rest of the Boston girls: "Could you love a man who wore false hair on his head, when he had enough of his own? Who painted his face, and improved his form as you improve (?) yours? Who pinched his feet with small shoes, his hands with small gloves, his waist with corsets; and then, as if he had not already deformed himself enough, tied a huge bustle of whalebones to his back, and thrust tiny mountains of wire into his bosom!"

Pomeroy's *Democrat* says that of 140,000 letters from Democrats in all the States, every soul of them is against August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Central Committee, and not one has a particle of faith in his Democracy.

It is rumored that Senator Wilson's objection to Minister Motley's removal arose from his apprehension that the latter will be a candidate for Senator, of which there is talk.

Dr. Holmes is to publish a volume of prose essays this fall, his first appearance, except in fiction for many years, with the title, "Mechanism in Intellect and Morals."

Frank Moore, attache of the American legation at Paris, is writing a life of Burlingame.

C. W. Poulson, of Wilmington, Del., who went out to San Francisco last year, and purchased $38 worth of stock in a gold mine, has just been offered $40,000 for his claim.

Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, is in London, where he is to appear before a Parliamentary commission, and give an account of the management and objects of the Institute.

Bomangee Byramgee Colab, a Parsee merchant from Bombay, has become crazy in New York, and has been taken to an asylum. No one knows him, but over $40,000 in personal property has been found belonging to him, and also bills of lading of over $100,000 in gold.

R. Shelton Mackenzie, in his life of Dickens, now nearly ready, will endeavor to establish that, as he says in a letter to a friend in New York, "there never was no sich person as Charles Dickens." Mr. Mackenzie says the real name of the distinguished author was Charles John Houghmandiche.

The family silver of the deposed Duke of Nassau weighs, collectively, 7,000 pounds.

Madame Ollivier, wife of the French Prime Minister, dresses plainly, not from choice, but because her husband is stingy with his stamps.

George Dawson, editor and proprietor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, and Stewart L. Woodford, late Lieutenant Governor under Fenton, are named among Republicans in New York for Governor.

Vanderbilt had fifteen childred by his first wife, eleven of them daughters.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, called by almost every one "the Commodore," is now well on towards eighty years of age. He is probably worth $75,000,000, although his death would naturally cause a shrinkage in the values of his railroad stocks, amounting to many millions. All this money he has made by his own remarkable wit. Stewart is worth $25,000,000 more, and the Astors probably a little less.

Little has been heard of Prince Leopold, since the withdrawal he had the sense to make from the Spanish candidature; but 'tis among the many reports of the time that both the Prince and his father have fallen into disgrace with Count von Bismarck, because of the younger man's discreet conduct. The Minister-President wished to make further use of them, and they spoilt his game, by acting like honest and sensible men, characters that ever puzzle him. He would have had the Prince maintain his candidature, as that would have kept Spain in the war ring, and so have forced the French to send fifty or sixty thousand men to the Spanish frontier, who are now on the frontier of Germany. It was the Prussian's intention to make such use of the Prince as would have caused a part of that force to move upon the Ebro that is now moving upon the Rhine.

STATE NEWS.

There were six hundred and eleven deaths in Philadelphia last week—an increase of ten over the previous week.

Harrisburg has a colored population of about 4,000.

Kutztown is the oldest borough in Berks county. It was laid out as far back as 1773, three years before the Declaration of Independence. It is situated midway between Reading and Allentown, being seventeen miles from either place.

Advertisements for some twenty new banks appear in the Philadelphia papers, for which charters will be applied for to the next Legislature. They involve a capital of $5,000,000, with the right to increase to $23,750,000.

A saw mill in Williamsport cut 30,800 lath in six hours one day last week.

A child was born recently in Montrose with only one ear, and nothing to indicate where the other should be.

The York County Steel and Iron Works were put into operation for the first time on Thursday morning last.

Hon. D. J. Morrell announces his intention to appoint a board of gentlemen to examine applicants for the military and naval cadetships in his district.

A four year old daughter of John Maloy, of Pine Brook, Luzerne county, was playing with matches one day last week, when her clothes caught fire and she was burned to death.

Henry H. Foster, Esq., a well known lawyer and Democratic politician of Mercer county, died on the 23d ult. of consumption.

John Hivish, who was confined in the jail at Wilkesbarre for drunkenness and cruelty to his family, died on Thursday from *delirium tremens*.

The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* tells the following story: One day last week a little son of Daniel Musselman, near Fairfield, aged about eight years, was out picking blackberries, a large black snake, unseen by him, coiled itself around his legs, as he was picking berries through a fence. The little fellow, finding himself a prisoner and no help near, showed fight—caught his snakeship by the neck, and choked it until he got two small stones, when putting its head on one, with the other he soon had the snake dead. Then freeing himself of it he went to picking berries again. The snake was of the Racer species, from four to five feet long. The little fellow's legs showed marks of the *squeeze* for several days. These facts we have from a gentleman of high character, who vouches for their truthfulness. The little fellow exhibited a coolness and presence of mind rare in one so young, and a courage which few boys of his age would manifest under similar circumstances.

The Altoona *Sun* says: Mrs. Joseph Burns, living near the Branch Road between this place and Hollidaysburg, had occasion to cross the railroad track yesterday morning, and unknown to herself was followed by a small child, which stopped on the track and began playing between the ties. Near the place where the child was playing the road makes a sharp curve, and when the branch train, running very fast, made the curve, the engineer, Mr. Jas. Stewart, was horrified to see the child on the track, not more than forty yards distant. He instantly reversed his engine, and then rushed out upon the cow-catcher, fastening his legs in the bars so as to permit him to reach the full length of his body and arms in front of the locomotive. By a sudden blow he threw the child from the track and down the embankment, and on going back, after the train had stopped, found that it had received but a few bruises from falling among some stones when thrown from the track. Mr. Stewart's prompt and active measures to prevent the train from running over the child, and his manly daring in suspending himself by the feet from the front of his engine, deserves the highest praise.

STATE POLITICS.

S. T. Shugert, Esq., of Bellefonte, publishes a card in which he declines to be a candidate for State Senator in his district.

The Democrats of Juniata county hold their primary elections on Saturday, the 6th, and their county convention on Tuesday, the 9th of August.

Hon. John Merwine and John Coolbaugh, Esq., says the Stroudsburg *Democrat*, have announced themselves as candidates for the Congressional nomination at the next Montour County Convention. They have now four candidates, the Hons. C. Burnett, Peter Gilbert, John Merwine, and John Coolbaugh, Esq.

The names of G. C. T. Hoff, of Barnett, and Charles Jacox, of Jefferson county, are announced as independent candidates for Assembly in that district.

John A. Lemon, of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, a gentleman of integrity and fine business qualifications, is named as a Republican candidate for the Senate in the Blair district. Mr. Lemon would make an available candidate.

OBITUARY.

Madame Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie.

This lady, who died in London on Friday last, was born in 1821 at Bordeaux, France, the tenth of seventeen children, to Samuel G. Ogden, a wealthy New York merchant. At fourteen, a New York lawyer, James Mowatt, was smitten with her and they eloped before she was seventeen. During the first two years of her marriage she wrote several poems, and then being in Europe for her health she wrote the play of *Gulzora, or the Persian Slave*. As a means of support she next tried public readings, which induced illness, so that for two years she was a confined invalid. In 1845 she wrote the comedy of *Fashion*, which had success at the Park Theatre, New York, where she made her *debut* as "Pauline" in the *Lady of Lyons* the same year, having acted in a private theatre at home in childhood. In 1847 while playing in England her husband died, and in 1854 she retired from the stage, soon marrying John F. Ritchie, of Richmond, Va. Besides being a pleasing and popular actress, Mrs. Ritchie was the author of the drama of *Armand*, and of the novel "A Fortune Hunter," of the "Autobiography of an Actress," and of "Mimic Life; or, Before and Behind the Curtain." Since her retirement she has busied herself in literary pursuits, writing short stories and correspondence for the magazines and daily papers.

THE MAGAZINES.

In *Our Monthly*, vol. II, No. 2, instruction and entertainment, the useful and the agreeable, are very successfully combined. With each new number of this excellent magazine, the purpose of its existence becomes more clear and also its claims to the patronage of the religious public. "The Double Sense of Scripture," by Dr. Howard Crosby, and "Olympia Morata," by Prof. Halsey, will be found worth reading by all.

With the August number of the *Galaxy* appear the first five chapters of an original American novel, which promises to be the real thing so long hoped and wished for, but hitherto non-existent in the universe. The paper entitled "American Timidity," though extravagant and unjust in many of its statements, says several things which ought to become the subjects of general reflection and discussion. Mr. Thurlow Weed gossips in a strain which, with its personal references, cannot fail to amuse all readers, though sometimes slightly at the expense of reverence for the noted journalist. And Mr. McCarthy's essay on Bulwer and his works gives an estimate of that celebrated writer which will likely be pretty generally recognized as upon the whole just. Mark Twain has but little in this number, but by way of compensation his picture adorns one of the pages.

Putnam's presents the usual variety—"Love in Fiji; My early Life among the Cannibals, No. 2"—is as entertaining as No. 1 in the last number. "Can an Inebriate Conquer Himself?" "Our Earliest Annalists;" "Madame La Fayette and her Mother;" "The Constitutional Crisis in England," by Goldwin Smith, form a portion of the contents.

In the *Atlantic* "A Virginian in New England thirty years ago," by James Russell Lowell, and "Some memories of Charles Dickens" by Mr. Fields, and "A Day's Pleasure No. 2," by W. D. Howell, are all papers of especial interest.

The contents of *Lippincott's* are: "Southern Society;" "The Virginia Tourist;" "The Emperor Alexander;" "Old Bookshops of London;" "On the Hypothesis of Evolution," &c., &c. "Our Castles" ought to be read in connection with the paper on "American Timidity" in the *Galaxy*.

Women's Lives vs. Women's Gauds.

Retributive justice visits its punishment upon rich as well as upon poor, and often it is as well that such is the case. Now comes from New York a tragical tale, yet too true, in illustration. A certain wealthy and fashionable young lady last Saturday noon was packing up her wardrobe, preparatory to leaving for Saratoga on Monday. One elegant dress had not arrived from the seamstress, and a messenger was sent for it. The woman was found burning with fever, not yet recovered from the shock of her husband's recent death. By the messenger reporting this, the *gentle lady* sent back only the word, "The dress must be finished." Hearing this, the sewing woman, while the fever ran like fire through her veins and disease tortured all her body, arose and, nerved by the fearful and flitting energy of the fever, *finished the dress*, and at ten o'clock that night her little eight-year-old daughter carried it to the fine lady through the city's dangerous streets.

This "short and simple annal of the poor" were not complete if it left the widow in the misery of disease and her genteel slave-driver unharmed and unconcerned amid health, wealth and pleasure. So that it is a given satisfaction to read that "with the costly bundle went out from the poor seamstress' garret the seeds of the fever under whose influence she had completed her task," and that "the taskmistress received her dress, but when, in cruel ecstacy at her triumph over the sick woman's feeble protest, she tried it on, she imparted to her system the same fever which was prostrating the seamstress." Thus the retribution visited the beauty, whose life even is despaired of. It would be well, if to her, tossing on her sick bed and to her sisters in the sin of forgetting all human sympathies for fashion and dress, this bit of experience should teach that women's lives are worth more than silks, women's happiness worth more than laces.

Importation of Dry Goods.

The importations of dry goods at the port of New York during the month of July show a considerable increase over the receipts of the preceding month. The total receipts for the month have been $6,990,722, against $7,917,470 in July 1869, and $6,771,588 in 1868. The withdrawals from warehouse have been $5,930,182; and the entries for warehousing, $6,990,722, somewhat less than for the corresponding month last year; while the amount taken into consumption shows about the same ratio of decrease. The total imports from January to July inclusive, are $58,172,413, against $57,430,932 for the corresponding period in 1869, and $44,661,722 in 1868. During the seven months under review there has been a reduction of the amount in warehouse of $569,012, the withdrawals having exceeded the entries for warehousing by that amount; while for the corresponding period last year there was an increase of stocks in bond of $2,794,928.

MADAM RATTAZI, who died at Florence last week, was, says the Boston *Advertiser*, a terrible woman. Her interest in politics and her well known disposition to enter into political intrigues have cost her husband dear. He is a man of remarkable ability, and has been in the Sardinian and Italian governments a dozen times, and at least twice premier. But whenever there has been talk of a ministry that was to contain him either as a member or as its head, there was invariably a shrug of the shoulders and a sentence muttered under breath about "Madame." She was especially an enemy of Eugenie, and has employed her ready and pointed pen to stab the Empress whenever an opportunity presented. She has done this in the form of novels, introducing her under a false name, of course, and picking flaws in her character with a spite of which only a woman could be capable. The novels have sold well and have been eagerly read and chuckled over, as here and there the witty author thrusts her arrows into the defenceless woman at Paris. Other ways of inflicting wounds have been sought and found, and the shaft levelled and shot at Eugenie with remorseless hand. Madame Rattazi was a great wit as well as a terrible hater, and it was the enjoyment not so much of her exhibition of spite as the masterly manner in which she used to employ her wit in making every word tell against the enemy that secured toleration for.

A late Costantinople letter says: "We are not yet through with the list of dead recovered from the ruins of the great fire of June 5. New discoveries are made every day. The impression now is that the number killed was not less than 2,000. Nearly 3,000 persons have registered as having disappeared at the time of the fire. The loss of life among the thieves who came to plunder was very heavy. The greatest thieves are the Greek and Maltese boatman. Since the fire eighty of these boats have been found to be without owners. In several instances property supposed to have been burned has been found on the persons of men dug up from the ruins. In one case, a rich banker placed all his valuables in a vault and fled; when the ruins were dug out, last week, the bodies of seven men were found, almost unburned, who were in the very act of forcing the vault when a sudden current of heated gas killed them all. The more careful estimates of the loss of property place it at about $25,000,000, of which only $500,000 was insured. The malignant typhus has broken out among the sufferers by the fire, who are now living in tents furnished by the government, but it is hoped that it may not extend its ravages to the city."

SOME considerable interest is manifested as to a clear understanding of the new tax law as regards the amount of tax to be retained by companies from dividends and interests payable on and after August 1, 1870. The provision is not free from ambiguity, but the Deputy Commissioner has fortunately settled it. Commissioner Douglass advises collectors that dividends declared due on August 1, 1870, are subject to a tax at the rate of 2½ per cent. Dividends declared prior to that date are subject to a tax of 5 per cent., as provided in section 120. The law says that the tax applies when dividends are payable, not when they are declared. Acting upon this interpretation of this provision of the law, the Board of Directors of the Catawissa Railroad Company, in announcing their dividend payable after the 1st of August, withheld the 2½ per cent. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, which pays the coupons of its bonds of 1883 on Monday, and all other companies which pay on and after that day, are authorized to withhold 2½ per cent. tax, and no more.

WITH reference to the state of preparation in which Prussia enters into the present struggle, a writer in the London *Standard* recalls the highly important fact that the system which fixes the Prussian army at one per cent. of the population, fixes also her army estimates at two hundred and twenty-five thalers per man. Hence, if Prussia wants new or improved material of war; if she wants to carry on experiments or to arm forts she must do so by reducing the number of men. This she is said to have done to such an extent that the strength of her active army, nominally three hundred thousand men, has been reduced to about two hundred thousand. Prussia is also stated to be in the act of changing her infantry arm and substituting a new needle-gun, while her supplies of ammunition are said to be meagre. In view of such facts, the writer concludes that the time which France has chosen for the attack is, in a military point of view, well chosen.

NEWS has arrived of a conflict between the civil authorities and the Catholic priesthood in Peru, that is likely to result in discomfiture to the latter, against whom are arrayed all lovers of independence, freedom, law and order. The Bishop of Puno, before leaving for Rome to attend the Council, had excommunicated a portion of his diocese. The churches were all closed, and no service performed, and he gave special injunctions to the Vicar not to withdraw the excommunication until the object to obtain had been achieved. The Vicar followed instructions and ordered all the churches in Lampa to be closed. The civil authorities countermanded this order, and as the Vicar continued to keep the churches closed, and forbade the priests to exercise their functions, the district authorities appealed to the Executive, who immediately ordered the Vicar to be arrested and remitted to Lima for trial.

LORRETTO SPRINGS.

Delightful Summer Resort — Pittsburghers There—How to Reach the Springs.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LORETTO SPRINGS,
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA., July 28, 1870.

Having been deprived of the privilege of reading your excellent paper for several days, your correspondent is anxious to know what is the reason no copies of the COMMERCIAL have as yet reached here, as you have several subscribers stopping at this place, all of whom feel greatly disappointed in not getting their morning paper.

While writing, allow me to say a word in reference to this most delightful summer resort, as doubtless many of your readers, tired and wearied with the melting heat of the city, as well as the cares and anxieties of business, will be glad to know that there is a watering place so convenient to the city and so easy of access, affording so many inducements to the seeker after health and rest as is to be found at Loretto Springs. They are located in Cambria county, in the midst of the mountains, and are surrounded on every hand with nature's grandest scenery, as well as her purest and most invigorating air. The mineral springs are heavily impregnated with iron, and there are several other springs of pure, cold, soft water, most gracious and refreshing this sultry weather. The boarding house is owned and kept by the prince of hotel keepers, Col. Frank A. Gibbons, who has not only ample accommodations for all comers, but affords every luxury of the season and the most abundent satisfaction at the table. Among the many stopping here now there are from your city, R. B. Francis, Esq., and family; W. Bakewell, Esq., and family; Thos. J. Hoskinson, Esq., and family; Miss. Wade, Miss. King, and others whom your correspondent cannot name, with many from Philadelphia, New York, and even St. Louis. If any of your readers wish to spend a few days or weeks in peace and quiet, this is emphatically the place. To get here take the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Cresson, their passengers will always find hacks, meeting every train to carry passengers to the springs, which is only a ride of five miles through the most attractive mountain scenery. Hoping to see many of my Pittsburgh friends at Loretto during this heated term, I am, very truly, your

CORRESPONDENT.

A PITTSBURGHER AFLOAT.

Letter from Mid-ocean—What He Thinks of a "Life on the Ocean Wave."

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEAMER COLUMBIA, ATLANTIC OCEAN,
July 4, 1870.

* * * * At two P. M. we weighed anchor, put on steam, and the vessel is moving toward her destination—the other side of the Atlantic. The day is very pleasant, and most of the passengers are spending the day and evening on deck. Soon after starting, however, some were made to succumb to that terror of the ocean, sea-sickness, and each hour adds fresh victims to the list. Sunday morning only two ladies presented themselves for breakfast, and as the morning is showery, we are of necessity kept below decks, as we are not favored with a cabin or general sitting room, it is anything else than agreeable. The dining saloon is a very pleasant place, but as there are five meals per day, the time consumed in eating, preparing the table, and clearing away the dishes, &c., leaves but limited time for it to be occupied for other uses. After leaving New York there was a marked change in the temperature. Cold set in and kept increasing until now, Sunday at half past two o'clock P. M., I am compelled to adopt winter clothing. Sabbath is now over, and though we have two ministers on board, no religious services have been held. Our Captain, J. J. Small, combines in himself those essential qualities necessary to a good commander and a pleasant gentleman, and the Anchor Line is fortunate in having the Columbia in charge of so careful a man and competent sailor. Everything on board seems to be well systematized and disciplined, and the crew emulous to fill their various stations with alacrity.

To those who contemplate an ocean trip I would say, do not expect to find beds four feet six inches wide, with spring bottoms and hair mattresses; neither will you find rooms so large that you can convert them at pleasure into parlors, nor the comforts and conveniences of home life at your command; but make up your minds to take things as they come, and *rough it* as the sailors say. Seeking improved health, important business, an asylum from oppression, or some great good to be accomplished or attained, are to my mind the only reasons that should induce any one to take a trip across the Atlantic. If you are a pleasure-seeker merely, I would say, stay at home and cultivate it there; make it as comfortable and desirable as you can, and the very industry and attention requisite to make home what it should be will repay a hundred fold in enjoyment and happiness, and in most cases restore the health so much coveted but so often sought for in the path of fashion and sight-seeing, where it is rarely found.

ZETHER.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Opening of the Road from St. Paul to Duluth—Commodore Vanderbilt's Schemes in the Northwest—A New Road Through the White Mountains, &c., &c.

NORTHWESTERN RAILWAYS.

The Northwestern railways, which Commodore Vanderbilt is striving to secure control of, are quite a prize. The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad during the year 1869 were as follows: $14,000,000; miles operated upon, 1,131; rate per mile, $11,183 33. The cost per mile of this road will average $50,000. The earnings of the best road in Europe—between Paris and Lyons—for the same year were $26,622 per mile. This looks well, but when we remember that this road cost $168,000 per mile, we see the superiority of the American road.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota railway, now nearly complete, cost $33,000 per mile. It is a grand trunk, which, with ten to fifteen feeders, gives to commerce a new way to the Northwest up the Cedar Valley, the richest in the world. It is estimated that the earnings for the first year of its completion, 1871, will be:

For freight—lumber	$300,000
grain	1,200,000
coal	200,000
Cattle and hogs	450,000
General merchandise	800,000
Express and mail	150,000
Passenger transportation	750,000
Total earnings	$3,850,000

Or $11,666 per mile.

As Iowa is a market for lumber and coal, and the supply is adjacent to the best market in the world for the articles named, the improved view of this road over any other must be explained on that ground. American railway stocks may be proud of their superiority over any other in the world; but railways in the Northwest, where wheat, corn, stock, lumber, coal, iron, and the great farm-house staples abound, and the soil is the best, chemically, for their increasing production, must have the preference over any other railways in the market. They cost less per mile, the land being prairie, and they earn the most, as the charges for freight and passenger traffic are the greatest, being substantially unrestricted.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

A correspondent "writing up" the great trunk line railroad now building from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Meridian, Mississippi, tells a story of an Alabama town, that has a moral for many another self-confident community:

"PLAYED OUT ELYTON.—Why played out? Alas, the story of Elyton, as I heard it, is a sad one. It is now a little place of two or three hundred inhabitants, and promises no better in the future, although a few brief weeks ago, it was basking in the sunlight of magnificent expectations, and promising itself ten thousand inhabitants. It suffered itself to be right where the Alabama and Chattanooga road would cross the north and south road now being built from Decatur to Montgomery. It was spoken of in the papers as a coming city, which would come along at a rapid rate in a very short time. Speculators rushed in and bought adjacent land at fabulous prices. Town lots went up like soap bubbles in a whirlwind, all was lovely and the goose disappeared in the rays of the sun. Two great trunk lines were to cross each other, eating houses, round houses and workshops were to be built, the old sage fields and corn pastures around about the town were to bloom and blossom as the rose, and the nineteenth century was to knock out the remnants of previous ages that were lurking about, and take a fresh start. Seven thousand acres were laid aside as a small beginning in the way of town lots. As it was told me, Stanton (for the Chattanoga and Meridian line) was to have a third of this, at a fair price, the North and South road a third, and the citizens of Elyton a third. The papers were all made out ready to sign, when the Elytonians conclude that the road would have to come to their town any way, and refused to sign. What was the use of sacrificing any of their property at a low rate, when, by keeping it, they could realize more? They tried to 'climb up' on Stanton, and he quietly climbed up on them by turning the course of his road to one side, and leaving them four miles and a half out in the woods. Those who rushed and bought up land are now willing to sell out, and 'go West,' or elsewhere. They were sold, and sold in a high market."

—A correspondent, writing from the White Mountains under date of the 27th, says: Another item of interest is the survey of the Portland and Ogdenburg road through the notch, which is now ready to submit to the Directors. Mr. Latrobe the engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio road, is to come here and give his opinion of the different plains reported for getting through the gorge some time during the coming month.

The Mount Washington Railway is proving a great success this season. This wonderful structure has been patronized by a great proportion of the Mount Washington climbers, and not an accident or a detention has occurred so far, which, when it is remembered that at many points the grade is 1,900 feet to the mile, is wonderful. The largest party taken up at one time was 84 to day, who found a perfect day throughout, not a cloud to obstruct the view from morning till night.

OUR MUTUAL WEALTH.

A Silver Mine Discovered in Cameron County.

A correspondent writes to the Cameron *Herald* as follows: The dull and monotonous feelings that have pervaded almost all branches of business in this part of the county, for the last four or six months, was on Saturday last broken by the discovery, or rather the revelation of the discovery of a valuable mineral in the vicinity.

Tradition has it that a silver mine was known to the Indians and some of the older inhabitants of this section; and at an early day an old kettle was found in the mountain gorges which the aborigines had used in smelting ore, and the report goes so far as to say that some of the metal has been seen in a high degree of refinement.

Last fall a young man, son of George Miller, Esq., while in the woods (upon lands owned by James Shaffer, Sen.,) hunting chestnuts, accidentally came to a hole in the ground, that appeared rather unnatural, and on examination found that the ground had been excavated to the depth of about thirty inches, and after removing some leaves and other rubbish that had accumulated, found at the bottom stones or ore that he supposed to be lead. He took them home, melted them, and made balls of them. The young man continued to use the balls until they came to his father's observation, when an examination was had, and the metal was found to contain large portions of silver. But the matter was still kept a secret until quite recently, when a move was made to clear up and improve the land on which the ore had been discovered; when the thing could no longer remain a secret, or the vaults leading to the precious metal would be thrown open and invaded by other and unwelcome hands. Accordingly the secret was divulged, and articles of agreement have been entered into with the land owner, by which a certain share of the developments are secured to the discoverers, since which time there has been a more thorough investigation, and specimens have been exhibited, and there now remains no doubt but the ore is silver, and of a quality and quantity that will amply repay the operator.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A Simple but Sure Remedy.

The Norristown *Independent* says: In 1819 one Valentine Kittering, of Dauphin county, communicated to the Senate of Pennsylvania a sure remedy for the bite of any mad animal. He said that his ancestors had used it in Germany 250 years ago, and that he always found it to answer the purpose, during a residence of fifty years in the United States. He only publishes it from a motive of humanity. This remedy consists in the weed called chick-weed. It is a summer plant, known to the Germans and Swiss by the names of Gauchnell Rother Mayor, or Rother Huehnerdarm. In England it is called Red Pimpernel; and its botanical name is Angelic Phonicea. It must be gathered in June, when in full bloom, dried in the shade, and then pulverized. The dose of this for a grown person is a small teaspoonful, or in weight a drachm and a scruple at once, in beer or water. For children the dose is the same, yet it must be administered at three different times. In applying, it must be used green, cut into pieces, and mixed with bran or other feed. For hogs the pulverized weed is made into little balls by mixing it with flour and water. It can also be put on bread and butter, or in honey, molasses, &c. The Rev. Muhlenberg said that in Germany, thirty grains of this powder are given four times a day, the first day, then once a day for the whole week; while at the same time the wound is washed out with a decoction of the weed, and the powder strewed in it. Mr. Kettering said that he in all instances administered but one dose, with the most happy results. This is said to be the same remedy through which the late Doctor William Stoy effected so many cures.

ON the St. Joseph, Michigan, fruit region, a correspondent writes as follows: I found it one vast forest of fruit trees, mostly peach. Upon inquiry of the owners of these orchards, I found that the profits are fabulous. One man told me that his orchard contained only ten acres, and produced enough to support his family and an annual profit of $1,000 or $1,200 besides—better than most farmers do on 100 acres in grain. The value of a good bearing peach orchard is from $800 to $1,200 per acre and will pay a larger per cent. on that amount than any grain or stock farm in the State. It would be impossible to estimate the value of that little strip of land, about two miles in width, along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. The crop is not considered safe at a greater distance from the lake than two or three miles. These orchards are nearly all cultivated in a workmanlike manner; the dwellings, outbuildings and fences are kept in good repair, and show evidences of taste and thrift that I have not met with in any part of the State where grain farming is carried on. I was informed that many of these orchards produce as high as $600 or $800 net profit to the acre annually. The amount some of these orchards produce is marvelous. I never saw anything like it for the amount of capital and labor expended—the gold fields of California do not compare with this fruit region, and still there is no excitement about it. I believe few persons who do not live in the vicinity know anything about the wonderful products of these orchards. But I find that these gentlemen who have been lucky or smart enough to get hold of this narrow belt of land are aware of its value, for they generally ask enormous prices. Even wild land is held at from $100 to $500 per acre.

A LETTER dated at Warren, Missouri, says: On Saturday last we paid a visit to a fine fruit farm situated on the prairie about two miles southeast of the town. We passed through an orchard of four thousand peach trees, an equal number of apple, and a great variety of other fruits, including several acres of grapes. The apple trees are loaded with growing fruit, and the peach trees, generally, in a like condition; but there is one drawback to the latter this year, viz.: the coleopterous insect or curculio, which are doing their best to destroy what the late frosts of last spring spared of the earlier varieties.

Rhine Wine Song.

BY GEORGE HENWEGH.

The following song, by a popular German lyric poet, accords pretty freely with German feeling about this time:

Where such a fire blazes bright,
And such a wine sheds amber light,
There will we still our ancient right
Defend from hostile powers.
A health, a health, the Rhine!
And gave he naught but wine,
The Rhine shall still be ours.

Quick, grasp the rifle in your hand,
And ready with your good swords stand
Whene'er the foe to foreign land
Would join this Rhine of ours!
Ho, rouse ye, brothers mine!
The old is her Rhine,
The Rhine shall still be ours!

What though seek on every side
With art their base designs to hide,
No single drop of Rhenish tide
Shall lave the Frenchman's towers!
A health, a health, the Rhine!
And gave he naught but wine,
The Rhine shall still be ours!

Who would not value more than life
His German hearth, his German wife,
Nor bare his good blade for the strife,
Shall be no friend of ours.
Arm, arm, ye brothers mine!
Strike boldly for the Rhine,
The Rhine shall still be ours.

Oh, noble grape of Rhenish vine,
No slave shall sip thy juice divine;
Then shout when round your serried line
The Gallic war cloud lowers,
Hurrah, hurrah, the Rhine!
And gave he naught but wine,
The Rhine shall still be ours!

ALABASTRINE,

A FINE TOILET POWDER,

AT

RANKIN'S

DRUG STORE,

44 ST. CLAIR STREET, third door above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, on 29th July, 1870, published by order of the Board of Trustees, in accordance with Section 1 of Charter.

Cash on hand	$33,365 88
Expenses and Office Furniture	4,860 84
Bonds, Mortgages and other valid Securities	566,316 26
Real Estate	857 13
	$605,400 11
Capital Stock authorized	$300,000 00
Capital Stock, Instalments called in and paid in cash	200,000 00
Premiums and Interest	34,234 14
Dividends Unpaid	757 57
Deposit Account	370,408 40
	$605,400 11

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS:

Personally appeared before me, William Little, a Notary Public in and for the County of Allegheny, Sidney F. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer of the Peoples' Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the foregoing statement is correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST,
Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at Pittsburgh, this 29th day of July, A. D. 1870.

WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Todd & Patton, in the Retail Drug business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July last. The business will be continued at the old stand, Race street, by S. S. TODD, who is authorized to settle all accounts of the late firm from the 1st of April last.

TODD & PATTON.

Beaver Falls, July 29th, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated with them in business Mr. OTIS SHEPARD, of the late firm of Culp & Shepard. The business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 52 and 54 Seventh avenue, under the name and style of SCHOMAKER & CO.

SCHOMAKER & LANGENHEIM.

WM. SCHOMAKER, late of Schomaker & Lang.
G. LANGENHEIM, late of Stewart & Langenheim.
OTIS SHEPARD, late of Culp & Shepard.

SCHOMAKER & CO.,

(Successors to SCHOMAKER & LANGENHEIM),

Wholesale Grocers, Flour, Grain, Feed and Provision Dealers,

Nos. 52 and 54 Seventh Avenue,

tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of CULP & SHEPARD, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All accounts of the late firm will be settled by OTIS SHEPARD, at Messrs. Schomacker & Langenheim's, No. 52 and 54 Seventh avenue.

WM. CULP.
OTIS SHEPARD.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1870. tf

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life—It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists, also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

For sale by all Druggists. eod

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co.,

TURTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS.

COUPON No. 22, from the above Bonds, due August 1st prox, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and delivery at the office of the Treasurer, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN H. PAGE, Jr., Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, July 19, 1870. vrhs

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE

Is the largest and best Stove in the market. Every Stove warranted to give satisfaction. Manufactured and for sale by

D. DE HAVEN & SONS,

No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city.

HENRY REA, JR.,

Produce Commission Merchant

In Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon, Cheese, Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables, &c.

Orders for shipping promptly attended to.

HENRY REA, Jr.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,

JOHN STULEN, Jr.,

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER

Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.
Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

WHITE LAWN

OVER-DRESSES,

A NEW STYLE JUST OPENED BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Great Reduction

IN PRICES,

To Close Summer Stock.

Best Makes Light Prints, 10c.

Percales and Chintzes, 12½ to 25c,

Lawns, 12½ to 25c.

Plain and Figured Grenadines, 25c.

Mixed Poplins and Japanese Cloths, in great variety, 25c.

3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani,

Japanese Silks, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, in full assortment.

Silk and Llama Lace Points and Summer Shawls,

American Black Gros Grain, warranted all Pure Silk, Reduced to $2 00 per yard.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY.

INSURANCE.

102d

Semi-Annual

STATEMENT

OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD CONN.

Incorporated 1819. Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL,

$3,000,000 00

Losses Paid in 51 Years, $27,000,000

JULY 1, 1870.

ASSETS,

(AT MARKET VALUE)

Cash in hand and in Bank	$666,152 02
Real Estate	253,319 14
Mortgage Bonds	1,013,110 00
Bank Stock	1,463,090 00
United States, State and City Stock and other Public Securities	2,348,707 50
Total	$5,744,378 66

LIABILITIES.

Claims not Due and Unadjusted	$214,372 41

S. S. CARRIER,

AGENT,

63 FOURTH AVENUE.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL $175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office—N. E. CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Genl. Agent and Surveyor

DIRECTORS:

W. A. Caldwell,	David M. Smith,
John McDevitt,	William Rea,
George A. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
Wm. H. Forsyth,	William Means,
James Woodburn,	Geo. W. Dilworth,
Samuel B. Robison,	David McCandless,
R. H. Palmer,	D. S. H. Gilmore,

James McCandless.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office corner Market and Water streets, second floor

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bagaley,	John Shipton,
James Park, Jr.,	James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnson,	S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea,	John S. Dilworth,
Capt. Thos. Snowden,	George Bingham,
Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers,
S. M. Kier.	

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

National Insurance Company

OFFICE IN THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

COR. FEDERAL ST. AND THE DIAMOND.

W. W. MARTIN, President.
JNO. BROWN, Jr., Vice President.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

JNO. A. MYLER,	GEO. GERST,
JAS. L. GRAHAM,	JNO. THOMPSON,
JNO. BROWN, Jr.,	JOS. MYERS,
O. H. P. WILLIAMS,	C. C. BOYLE,
JAS. LOCKHART,	JACOB KOPP,
ROBT. LEA,	JOS. McNAUGHER.

vrhs

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY,

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Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth sts., second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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OF PITTSBURGH.

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Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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Ten Thousand Dollars Cash

AND

TEN ACRES OF LAND,

Are offered by the citizens of HUBBARD, OHIO, as a bonus to any good Company

To Build a Rolling Mill

IN THEIR TOWN. This town has every natural advantage, being well located, good shipping facilities and the best Coal in inexhaustible quantities.

For particulars address E. M. McGILLIN, Sharon Pa., or E. JACKSON, Hubbard, Ohio.

J. M. GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY AND BANKRUPTCY

No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After JUNE 12, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

[illegible]

J. M. BECKWITH, Agent.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after MAY 29 1870 the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

[illegible]

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ROBT. NEILSON, Superintendent, Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 12, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

[illegible]

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

Pan Handle Trains on and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1870.

[illegible]

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870, three Through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

[illegible]

JAS. H. BRAY, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1870, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

[illegible]

D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

GROCERIES, &C.

Samuel H. Baird,

112 SECOND AVENUE,

Invites the attention of the Trade to the Largest and Freshest Stock of

Teas, Coffees and Spices

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

Always on hand CHEAP a full assortment of

CHOICE GROCERIES.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

CORNER PENN AND TENTH STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

PORK PACKERS

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Extra No 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil,

[illegible]

50 BBLS. EXTRA No 1 LARD OIL,

75 Bbls. No. 2 LARD OIL,

JUST ARRIVING AND FOR SALE BY

REESE OWENS,

NO. 23 SEVENTH AVENUE.

[illegible]

IN SEASON.

[illegible]

GEORGE W. M'CLURE,

346 LIBERTY STREET.

Goods delivered Free.

New Orleans Sugars.

300 hhds Prime to Choice New Orleans Sugar.

200 bbls Choice N. O. Molasses.

[illegible]

JOHN M'DEVITT,

NO. 6 MARKET STREET.

E. PATTERSON,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Produce,

ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

WEST NEWTON, PA.

[illegible]

SODA FOUNTAIN.

REMOVAL.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Flour and Seed Dealers,

Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,

No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

W. G. ANDERSON,

FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENE

[illegible]

ALSO, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

[illegible]

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 1, 1870.

The local money market is reported in an easy condition. The banks, as well as discount houses generally, have little or no difficulty in placing their loanable means in good paper. Rates on the outside market range from 9, 10 to 12 per cent. a year; some exceptional transactions above the last rate.

Local stocks are quiet and dull. Some few lots are offered, but generally at prices much above the views of purchasers, and consequently actual transactions are scarce.

—Various opinions are put forth by financial writers as to the future of prices for Government bonds, should the present war on the Continent be a prolonged one. As yet the effects have been trifling, but if the struggle should spread and prove protracted, the impoverishment of Germany, the pressure of war taxation upon investors, and the borrowing of large amounts by the belligerents could only be expected to result in such a fall in securities as would necessitate the return of large amounts. However gratifying it may be that thus far our bonds have so well stood the test of war panic, yet it would be very unsafe to conclude that the worst effect has been realized. It is not to be forgotten that we are now about to sustain a trial of our financial strength the most severe to which it could possibly be subjected. The question can Europe retain her immense investments in our securities in the event of a wide-spread war, so often asked and so variously answered, is now about to receive its practical solution; and while the solution is in process, prudence dictates extreme caution in everything dependent upon our foreign exchanges.

—The forenoon sessions of the New York Stock Board and Long Room were postponed on account of the funeral of Wm. Nathan, who was so brutally murdered at his residence last Friday morning. The horrible affair has created a profound sensation on Wall street. The deceased was well known and highly esteemed. Gold opened this morning at 120⅞, and advanced to 121⅜ at the 2:30 call. Government bonds dropped from their closing prices of Saturday. Bonds of 1881, 113; '62's, 110⅛; '64's, 109¾; '65's, 109⅞; new 65's, 108⅞; '67's, 108⅞; '68's, 109¼; 10-40's, 106⅞; currency 6's, 110¾. The market appeared dull, and a further decline is looked for.

The reports of the Wall street railway stocks are necessarily meagre to-day, as but a short session of the Board was held. The market was dull and heavy, and a very light business transacted.

At 2:30 gold was quoted at 121⅜. Central and Hudson, 92⅜; Scrip, 88; Erie, 21¼; Reading, 96¼; Lake Shore, 90¼; Northwestern, 82@81¼; Rock Island 113⅛; Fort Wayne, 94; Pacific Mail, 39⅜; St. Paul, 59¼@75⅝; Ohio and Mississippi, 33⅜.

At 3:30 the market appeared very unsettled and irregular. Gold the same; Central and Hudson, 92; Scrip, 87⅞; Erie, 21¼; Reading, 96¼; Lake Shore, 90¼; Northwestern, 82@81¼; Rock Island, 113; Pacific Mail, 39⅞; St. Paul, 59⅜@75⅝; Ohio and Mississippi, 33⅛.

At Chicago, says the *Tribune*, the past two weeks have been eventful ones among the speculators, and the range of prices for grain and gold has afforded many opportunities for the gratification of the gambling spirit. The following shows the range of gold for the last half of July, giving the highest price for each day:

July 16	116⅝	July 25	121
July 17	122⅞	July 26	121¼
July 18	123½	July 27	122
July 19	122⅝	July 28	121⅞
July 20	121⅝	July 29	121¾
July 21	120	July 30	120¾
July 23	12[illegible]⅜		

In Chicago, however, wheat is the speculative football, as gold is in New York, and the following gives an approximate idea of the range of prices for sound No. 2 wheat for cash:

July 1	$1 10	July 23	$1 20
July 16	1 22	July 25	1 19
July 18	1 28	July 26	1 10
July 19	1 30	July 27	1 15
July 20	1 31	July 28	1 20
July 21	1 26	July 29	1 18
July 22	1 18	July 30	1 20

The foregoing shows that, compared with the first of the month, the advance was about 20c per bushel, and the decline from the highest point on the 20th to the lowest point on the 26th, was equal to the whole advance. On looking over this range of prices many will recognize the points where hundreds of thousands were lost and won. In the "ups" and "downs" of prices many individual speculators lost or won from $3,000 to $10,000 in a single day. One instance is known of a gentleman who came here from another city to speculate in wheat on the prospect of war. He deposited $27,000 in one of the leading banks, and gave his brokers orders to buy, using the whole $27,000 as a margin. The second day after his first purchase wheat had dropped 10c per bushel, and the whole $27,000, and something besides, was lost. In the aggregate, the losses have, of course, been greater than the gains, because the commissions and expenses are deducted from the winner's gains, while they are added to the loser's losses.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY EVENING, August 1, 1870.

REMARKS—The market has exhibited no new or marked features since our last. The principal articles of trade and commerce remain firm and unchanged. In almost all branches a fair business for the season is being transacted. The late rains have had the effect of still keeping the rivers up, and rather lively business is doing in that quarter. The weather continues pleasant, and transactions on the streets are decidedly more endurable than they were during the heated term. Much anxiety is manifested by holders and buyers with regard to the coming struggle in Europe, and until something definite is known, breadstuffs and meats, particularly, will be in a somewhat unsettled state. Flour—We have no change in prices to note. Holders are very firm. Both mills and stores are will supplied, and will not reduce their figures for the purpose of effecting sales. Grain—New wheat is coming into market, one mill having purchased 500 bushels white Southern Indiana, of excellent quality, and dry. Groceries and provisions were firm, though trade was not brisk, except for sugars. The markets are abundantly supplied with all varieties of seasonable small fruits and berries, and preserving and canning are the orders of the day.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts since our last were small; this fact increased the confidence of holders; sales were reported at $4@5 ₱ bbl; inferior lots would not bring these prices.

ASHES—The market was firm but no higher. The stock on hand is ample for all purposes. The current rates for round lots were: Soda ash, common, 48 ₱ cent., 3¼c; refined, 55 ₱ cent., 3¾@4c; potash 7@7½c; pearls, 9@9½c ₱ ℔.

BUTTER—The demand was active, and buyers were anxious and inclined to invest. We can report sales of choice fresh roll at 24@25c; inferior lots were dull and not wanted at any price.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case. other brands $6 00@7 00.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered 8¾@9c; country 8¼@8½c ₱ ℔.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—The market is a shade firmer. The demand, however, was light. Standard white sold in a jobbing way at 22½@23c ₱ gallon.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 20c, and Stearine 18@19c ₱ ℔.

BEESWAX—The market was quiet; we are reported small sales at 38@40c ₱ ℔.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ₱ gross.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ ℔; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel 200 ℔s $10; half barrels of 100 ℔s at $5 50.

LIME—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

BERRIES—The market continues to be well supplied with the various kinds; sales were made at various prices, ranging from $1@1 25, as per quality and condition.

FISH—The season for activity being over, we can report uncertain sales at the following: Mackerel No. 1 at $28@29 ₱ barrel; No 2 large $16; No 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kitts—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 10; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₱ cwt.

POTATOES—The receipts have fallen off and prices have advanced; we are reported sales at $2 75@3 50 ₱ bushel; these prices will soon have to give way.

TOMATOES—Supply fair. Prices are nominal at $2@2 50 ₱ bushel.

PEANUTS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 8@8½c ₱ ℔.

FEATHERS—The market has been quiet for some time with sales to the trade at 80@85c ₱ ℔.

COOPERAGE—We have no change to note. The supply was fully up with the demand. We quote nominally at $1 90@1 95 for round lots.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

SEEDS—The market was without activity, the supply generally exceeding the demand, timothy and clover not noted; flax seed was nominal at $2 20 ₱ bush.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₱ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ₱ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ₱ doz $2 75.

CORN MEAL—The market was quiet, and sales few and far between. Sales were reported in a small way at $1@1 10 ₱ bush.

FLOUR—The market was fair with a good trade demand. The western markets were reported firm with a good demand. In our own market things move along smoothly, prices neither advance or decline with the same rapidity as the leading markets east or west. The receipts since our last were as follows: Choice white wheat flour at $7 50@8 00; Minnesota $7 50; Wisconsin $7 25; bakers flour $7 25 ₱ ℔. The mill rates are: ***, green brand, $9 20; in sacks, $8 90; **, blue brand, bbls $8 50; sacks $8 20; *, red brand, bbls $7 80, sks $7 50; Scioto Mills, bbls $7 50; sks $7 20; National $8; Pan Handle $7 50; Palmetto $7 25. Rye flour has advanced; sales in bbls at $6 80; in sacks $6 50.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8¼c ₱ ℔.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@3½c ₱ ℔.

LARD—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. The current rates in tierces, 17½@17¾c; in buckets 18½@19c ₱ ℔.

LARD OIL—Sales extra No 1 at $1 20@1 22; do No 2 at 85c ₱ gallon.

GRAIN—The market was steady but not very active—prices have undergone no particular change. The demand for wheat is fair, and sales were made to a moderate extent. The receipts since our last were as follows: Oats 429 sacks; Rye 122 sacks; barley none; wheat 593 sacks; corn 128 sacks. The principal inquiry was for wheat; owing to the light receipts the market has exhibited some firmness, white is held at $1 45@1 50; red winter $1 35@1 40 ₱ bushel. Oats—The demand has improved—prices have undergone no change; sales were reported from first hands 55@56c; sales were made from store at the usual advance—57@58c; Corn—The market was steady, but not very active; we are reported sales of shelled at 95c, ear 90c. Rye—The market was firmer; sales were reported at 95c to the extent of 1,500 bushels. Barley—dull; nothing doing worth naming.

BROOMS—There have been no changes in the market, and the demand is only moderate. Sales are made at the following: Fancy $5 50 ₱ doz; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

FEED—The market continues to be well supplied. The prices are unchanged, and there is a fair jobbing demand. Mill quotations are as follows: bran, $1 ₱ cwt.; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10; middlings $1 80 ₱ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have nothing new to note. The demand was fair and sales were regular. Since our last the receipts were: Bacon 124 tierces; dried beef 13 tierces. The current rates were Shoulders at 15@15½c; Sides, ribbed, 17¼@17½; Clear Sides, 18c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 25¾@26c; S. C. Shoulders, 16½, 16¾ 17@18c; Breakfast Bacon, 20@21c.; Mess Pork, $31@31 50@32 00 ₱ bbl.; receipts 75 tierces; Dried Beef, canvassed S. C., 26c ₱ ℔.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light, and the demand merely to meet the wants of the home trade. The season is drawing to a close and the new will soon take the place of the old stock. The nominal rates were: Apples 5@6c; Peaches—quarters, 6@7c; halves, 9@10c.

SOAP—Sales Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 6c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

EGGS—The market was not an active one. The sales were on a small scale, prices ranging from 15@17c ₱ dozen.

CHICKENS—Spring chickens are in good supply; we are reported sales at 55@65 ₱ pair.

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone no change as relates to prices or demand. Sugars are firm and selling freely at our quotations—viz:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 15c; A coffee 14c; B coffee 13¾c; extra 13½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

COFFEES—Steady; choice 23c; fancy 23¾@24c; Java 27¾c.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@11¼c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12¼c; Molasses sugars 9¾@11¾c, being an advance of ¼c ₱ ℔.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ₱ gallon; Havemyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

TEAS—There is a fair demand, and sales are made as follows: Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 90c@$1 20 ₱ ℔.

CHEESE—The market was steady but not very active. The receipts since our last were 59 boxes. The current rates were: Factory Ohio, 13c; Hamburg, 12c; Goshen, 14½c; Sweitzer, 18@19c.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-℔ cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-℔ cans $3 25; 1 ℔ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@13c ₱ ℔.

HAY—The market appeared weak, with a falling off in the demand. We note sales from wagon at $12, $15@18 ₱ ton.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ₱ ℔.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

WHISKY—There is no change in whisky, the market being firm with a fair business doing. We quote: Proof whisky $1 15, and highwines $1 02 ₱ gallon; prices of old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, August 1, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was quiet, the sales being few and far between. The sales were principally for early delivery. The advantage of the market was on the side of buyers, who were not particularly anxious to take advantage of the same.

CRUDE.

The market was devoid of animation. The tendency was downward. The sales were as follows:

500 bbls, spot	9c
1,000 bbls, s. o. September	9c

Future deliveries were dull and prices were very uncertain.

REFINED.

The market was dull and prices are very uncertain. The nominal rates were: Spot or August, 23½c offered, 24c wanted; October to December, 25c; September, 24½c; B. O. all year, 26@26½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 1.—The *Herald* says: The same feeling characterized the market to-day that has marked it for several days past, and prices were not changed materially from those yesterday. There was considerable inquiry to effect settlements of the month, but sellers were generally firm at 5@10c above the views of buyers; lower creek $3 35@3 40 were bid. During the day sales were reported at those figures: on upper creek $3 20@3 25 was bid with sellers at 3 25@3 30. The market was weaker towards the close, and the Eastern markets exhibited a similar feeling.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 27½
500 bbls upper creek	3 27½
1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 25
500 bbls upper creek	3 25
350 bbls upper creek	3 25
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 40
500 bbls lower creek	3 40
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 35
350 bbls lower creek	3 35
400 bbls lower creek	3 40

OIL CITY, August 1.—The market is purely nominal at $3 35 on lower creek, and $3 65 at Oil City. The tone of the market is weaker.

TITUSVILLE, August 1.—The market is quiet at $3 25 on upper creek.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 1.—Market quiet, a few sales being made at the wells at $2 95@3.

SHAMBURG, August 1.—Market very dull at $3 10 on road.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 1.—Market dull at $3 45.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—Market steady at 23½c; S. W. 24c; crude 11½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 1.—Antwerp quotations 45@45½ francs.

TITUSVILLE, August 1.—Market steady with sales at $3 25@3 27½. Weather clear and warm.

ROUSEVILLE, August 1.—Market dull and quiet at $3 30@3 35—no bids.

TIDIOUTE, August 1.—Market quiet and steady at $3 25@3 30; sales small lots at 25; tendency downwards. Weather cool and pleasant.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—Spot, 24c; August, 24c; September and December, 25c; B. O. all year, 26½c; Crude, 11¼@11½c. Market steady with but little doing.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Crude, 12¼c; refined, 24¼c; market quiet.

NEW YORK, August 1, 3 P. M.—Crude, spot, 12¼@12½c; sales of 4,000 barrels, balance 1870, at 11¾c. Refined—Market about 24¼c; no sales reported Philadelphia—Market about 23¾@24c; sales 500 barrels, October and November each, at 25½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 1.—Market very quiet and dull; buyers at $3 25@3 30; sellers holding at $3 35@3 40. There is but little disposition to operate.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 5:15 P. M.—Spot 23¾c bid; August do. do. September 24¾c; October to December 25@25¼c; crude 11½@11¾c. Market steady with but little doing.

NEW YORK, August 1, 5:25 P. M.—Crude 12¼@12¾c; refined 24½c paid for 500 bbls spot; market firmer.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

RAIL.	Bbls.	RIVER.	Bbls.
A B Mills	74	Fisher Bros	3,664
James Wilkins	148	F A Bates	458
Eagle Oil works	154	Jackson & Bro	1,132
Peerless Oil Works	296		
Lockhart, Frew & Co.	589	Total	7,271
A B Mills	74		
Eagle Oil Works	74		
F A Bates	610		

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & co, 589 bbls crude oil; Bartle to A B Mills, 148 do do; Philadelphia and Boston Petroleum co to Jas Wilkins, 148 do do; E H Young to Eagle Oil Works, 154 co do; E H Long to Eagle Oil Works, 74 do do; Duncan to Peerless Oil Works, 196 do do; Fairview Refinery to F A Bates, 610 do do.

Oil Shipped East via W. P. R. R.

H Kochler & Co, 261 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 200 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 306 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 101 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J Speer & Co, 99 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined for day 907 bbls

No shipments west.

Statement of Oil Shipped East and West via Western Pennsylvania R. R. During the Month of July, 1870.

Refined Shipped East	51,783 bbls.
Lubricating shipped East	55 bbls.
Tar Shipped East	1 bbl.
Crude shipped West	1,874 bbls.
Total	53,703 bbls.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, August 1, 1870.

General Review.

The stock of cattle in the yards was rather light, and the quality, as a general thing, inferior, though there were some fair to good offerings. The market was dull and drooping, purchasers insisting upon low prices, against the granting of which dealers struggled hard. Sales were, however, made to a fair extent at prices only a shade lower than our last quotations. Good cattle commanded 7@8c, whilst common brought from 4c to 6c.

The following table, showing the number of cars cattle, by whom shipped, and from what points, during the past week, is compiled from the books of Mr. McKeown, clerk of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

CHICAGO.	Cars.	OHIO.	Cars.
Trauerman & Laubman	2	Holmes, Lafferty & Co.	2
Greenwalt & Kann	2	Elliott	1
S. Krouse	2	Lowenstine	1
M. Varner	1	Marks & Bro	1
Marks & Bro	3	J. M. Ault	1
E. Katz	2	Holmes, L & Co	1
Rothschild & Zigler	3	INDIANA.	
Keiffer	3	M. Gallagher	1
C. Haas	2	Prepaid	2
S. & J. Shamburg	4		
Total number cars			34

In addition to the cattle received by rail, the neighboring counties sent in a liberal supply, so there was little if any falling off since our last report. Prices have declined and still show a downward tendency. The following were the ruling figures during the day, the market closing unsteady and a shade lower: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $7 75@8 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 $7 25@7 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 $6 25@6 75; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 $4 25@6 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 $4 50@5 50.

Below we give the sales of leading dealers as reported to us, from which the state of the market can be more correctly gathered:

Cattle.

Carr & McCallister, wholesaled 18 head at $65 per head, and retailed 21 head at $5@6 25.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 40 head common Iowa and Indiana steers and cows at $4 75@$6 25.

L. & J. Shamburg offered and sold 89 mixed Chicago steers and heifers at $4 45@8 00.

Trauerman & Laubman disposed of 69 market and 40 Illinois stockers at prices ranging from $5 75@7 75.

Hazlewood & Blackstock made sale of 60 Chicago shippers at $4 00@7 00.

Greenwalt & Kann sold 51 Illinois and Ohio cattle at $6 00@8 00.

E. Katz offered and sold a lot of 40 Chicago mixed steers and heifers at $5 50@7 50.

Hartman & Keefer sold 62 Chicago steers at $5 00@6 50.

M Kraus had for sale 42 Chicago and Pennsylvania steers. They brought $5 75@7 75.

S. Shamburg & Haas made sale of 37 Chicago steers at $6 25@7 50.

Marks & Bro sold 68 Chicago cattle, medium to fair, at $6 00@8 00.

Sheep.

The stock of sheep was large, but the quality was poor, and sales dragged heavily. The sheep were generally poor, and the lambs young and light. There were, however, some good lots, which sold readily at fair prices. Following were the ruling rates: Extra, 100 to 110 ℔s, $5 00@5 50; good to prime 85 to 90 ℔s, $4 75 @5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 ℔s, $3 75@4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 ℔s, $3 25@3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@1 25.

SALES.

Below will be found sales made by some of the leading dealers. Many sales of small lots were reported which we omit:

Stouffer & Schertmantel wholesaled one lot of 150 head sheep and lambs at an average of $3 ₱ head. The same firm also disposed of 350 sheep and lambs—the sheep bringing $2@5 00, and the lambs $2@3 50.

J. Davis sold a lot of 350 head common to fair Butler county sheep at $1@3 50 ₱ head.

John Farley made sale of a drove of 100 Armstrong county sheep and lambs at an average of $2 25 ₱ head.

George Nelson sold a lot of 44 Armstrong county sheep and lambs at $3 ₱ head, average.

Hogs.

There were but few in the market, with few buyers. The ruling of the market may be thus given:

Extra Philadelphia, $10@10 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $9 50@9 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $9@9 25; rough to common, 150 to 200, $8 25@8 75; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, $7@9 60.

Milch Cows

Brought from $40 to $85. The stock was light.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 121⅛@121¼.

NEW YORK, August 1—P. M.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The announcement that the Prussian Government will shortly call upon the German people for a new loan in the shape of a five per cent. bond at 88 to the extent of 150,000,000 thalers, had a depressing effect on the Stock Exchange this afternoon, and caused lower prices for government bonds and the share list generally.

MONEY

Easy at 4@6 ₱ cent. on call.

STERLING

Nominal at 109½@109¾ for 60 days; 110½@110¾ for sight; 111¼@111½ for cable transfers.

GOLD

Quiet and strong; opened at 120⅞, and closed at 121⅛@121¼. Carrying rates 2@4 per cent. Clearances $47,006,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Dull and lower. Coupons 1881, 113⅜@113⅝; do 1862, 110⅜@110½; do 1864, 110@110⅛; do 1865, 110@110⅛; do new 108⅞@109; do 1867, 108⅞@109; do 1868, 109⅛@109¼; 10-40s, 106⅞@107; currencies, 110¾@111⅛.

STATE SECURITIES

Quiet: Missouris, 88¾; old Tennessees, 62; do new 60½; Virginias, 59; old North Carolinas 48; new North Carolinas, 29.

STOCKS

Heavy, dull, and lower. Mariposa 5½; do preferred 1[illegible]; Canton 62½; Cumberland 26½; Western Union 34⅛; Quicksilver 4½; Pacific Mail 39⅜; Hartford and Erie 3¼; Adams Express 67; Wells, Fargo 13¼; American 42½; United States 44; New York Central 91⅛; New York Central Scrip 87⅜; Harlem 131; Harlem preferred 130; Reading 95⅞; Ohio and Mississippi 33⅛; Erie 21⅛; Erie preferred 43; Michigan Central 118; Lake Shore 89⅞; Illinois Central 135; Pittsburgh 1[illegible]; Northwestern 81¾; Northwestern preferred 83⅛; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 78⅛; New Jersey Central 100⅛; Rock Island 113; St. Paul 59; St. Paul preferred 75⅛; Wabash 48; Wabash preferred 72; Fort Wayne 93; Terre Haute 24; Terre Haute preferred 54; Chicago and Alton 115½; Chicago and Alton preferred 116; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 155; St Joseph 109⅛.

Sub-treasury balance—Gold $69,592,278; currency $12,592,006.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 1, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Firmer and unchanged.

WHEAT—Firmer and 5@5½c higher, closing at $1 25½ for No 2; this afternoon fairly active at $1 2[illegible] bid seller August.

CORN—Quiet and ¼@½c lower, closing dull at 82½c for No. 2; this afternoon 83@83½c seller August.

OATS—Quiet and steady, closing at 43½c for No. 2.

RYE—More active and 1c higher at 81c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Quiet at $1 07@1 10 for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork $29 50@30 00; lard 16⅛@16⅜c; dry salted shoulders 15c, short rib middles 1[illegible]@16c.

HOGS—A shade firmer and active at $9 57½@9 90 for fair to choice.

CATTLE—Quiet at $3 50@8 50 for Texan cows to choice steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 1—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 398 bales at 20c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 9,213 bbls; flour 5@10c better and in fair demand for export and home use; sales 10,200 bbls at $5 40@6 00 for superfine State and Western; $6 25@6 35 for common to good extra State and Western; $6 40 @6 85 for good to choice do; $6 45@7 30 for common to choice white wheat Western extra; $6 25@7 40 for common to good extra Ohio; $6 50@9 50 for common to choice extra St. Louis, the market closing quiet. Rye flour unchanged; sales 300 bbls at $4 75@6. Corn meal steady; sales 160 bbls southern at $6 50. Whisky heavy; sales 250 bbls at $1 02, free. Receipts of wheat, 84,470 bush; wheat 1@2c better, with a fair export demand; sales 135,000 bush at $1 25@1 30 for poor No 2 Chicago, $1 28 @1 35 for soft No 2 Milwaukee, $1 38@1 40 for sound No 2 Milwaukee; $1 45 for No 1 Milwaukee, $1 34 for Racine spring; $1 55@1 58 for winter and amber western, the latter for new; $1 75 for amber, $1 80 for white Tennessee. Rye is quiet; sales of 1,200 bush western at $1 05. Receipts of corn, 39,820 bush; corn heavy; sales of 44,000 bush at 95c@$1 for new mixed and western. Receipts of oats 30,1[illegible] bush; oats heavy and lower; sales 72,000 bushels at 54@56c for western; 62½@66c for Ohio and State. Coffee quiet and firm for Rio. Rice in moderate request at 8[illegible]@9. Molasses dull. Sugar steady; sales 600 hhds Cuba at 9¾@10c; Porto Rico 10½c. Petroleum quiet at 12½c for crude and 24@24½c for refined. Hay firm at $85@90 for shipping and $100@125 for retail lots. Hops quiet and firm. Turpentine easier at 39½@41½c. Pork quiet; sales 150 bbls new mess at $30 25; prime $26@26; prime mess $30 50@31; city mess $29 75. Beef quiet and steady; sales 140 bbls at $12@16 for plain mess; $16@18 for extra mess. Beef hams dull and nominal. Tierce beef quiet; sales 200 tierces at $26@28 for prime mess; $30@31 for India mess. Middles quiet; sales 50 boxes long clear at 15¾@16c. Cut meats quiet; sales 50 tierces pickled hams at 20@22c. Lard heavy; sales 400 tierces at 16@17¼c for steam, and 17¼@17½c for kettle rendered. Butter more active and steady; sales at 20@28c for western, and 20@30c for State. Cheese inactive at 7@14½c. Freights to Liverpool steady; wheat per steam 1[illegible]d.

LATEST.—Flour closed a shade firmer with a fair demand. Wheat firm with a moderate export demand. Corn quiet and very firm. Oats dull and heavy at 64@66c for western. Pork quiet at $30 25 for mess. Beef in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Cut meats dull and nominal. Bacon firm with a fair demand. Lard dull and unchanged. Eggs dull and nominally unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 1—Dry Goods—The market for staple textiles is still without much activity, and does not partake of any great degree of buoyancy, notwithstanding the rise in gold based on the European war, for it is clearly evident that we shall not go naked while American machinery is rusting, and it is equally clear that all classes of goods can be made at home except the finer class of Brocha and camel's hair shawls. It is clear, too, that this crop of cotton will be abundant, and that there will be lower prices in the future. The prospect for the general fall trade appears more flattering, that is the demand is likely to improve, but to put up the prices of any class of goods now will but prove of serious injury, as it would tend to curtail transactions. The positive fall in price of Utica steam Mill cottons and the opening of low prices by the Pacific Mills deal a deadly blow at all rampant speculations, which will be hailed with joy by the consuming classes throughout the land. We quote the Pacific Mills' prices, just established for the fall trade, as follows: 15c for printed Armures, 19c for do Imperial Repps; 27½c for do Rose de Cashmere 23½c for striated 18½c for Glace Lustres; 18½c for Plain and Glace Armures; 18½c for Alpacas; 21½c for do Corded Alpacas; 25½c for do Mohair Brocades; 23½c for 6-4 Alpacas 24c for 6-4 Poplin Alpacas; 22½c for 6-4 Mohair Poplins 24c for 6-4 Corded Mohairs; 27½c for 7-4 Merinos; 37½@40c for 7-4 Roubrix; 37½@40c for 5-4 all worsted Rasuic serge.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 1—Live stock—total beeves for the week 7,680; for to-day 107 cars at One Hundred street, 103 at Weehawken, and 72 at Communipaw, or 4,750 head. Many thin cattle were on sale; Texas gave over 900 head for the week; Missouri 1,050. The best Kentucky grades and a few choice steers sold at 16½c; most good steers brought 15@16c, while poor Texans went down to 8c or $40 each. A lot of 12½ Missouri steers 1,050 ℔s gross, sold at 10c; 70 Kentucky cattle, 7½ cwt, at 15c; 66 Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 14½c; 180 poor Texans, 5 cwt, 8c; a few cattle are unsold to night, and the market closes weak at about the rates of the previous week, averaging 11@14½c.

Sheep and lambs count 26,700 for the week, and 6,700 to-day; demand moderate at 4¾@6c for poor to good sheep, and 6¾@10c for lambs; a car of 60-pound Kentucky lambs sold at 9c; some 480 culls at 6¼c; a car of 95-pound Ohio sheep at 6¾c.

Hogs not plenty, the 53 cars of to-day completing 13,900 for the week; they are steady and firm at 12c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 1—Flour unchanged, but firm; family $6 50@6 75. Wheat firmer, held at $1 30 @1 33 for red and $1 35@1 45 for white. Corn drooping; sales 700 bush ear at 86c. Oats dull; old 50@56c; new 25@40c; sales 1,100 bush old mixed at 50c. Rye—fall 90@95c. Barley unchanged. Cotton dull and prices nominal; middling 18½c. Tobacco steady and unchanged. Whisky held at 97@98c; market firmer. Provisions in better demand and firmer for bulk meats and bacon; mess pork in limited demand at $30 50. Lard 16¾@16¾c. Bulk meats 14¾c for shoulders and 15¾c for sides, now asked. Bacon held at 14¾c, 17¾c and 18¾c; sales of 30 hhds shoulders at 14¾c; sugar cured hams 25@26; firmly held with light stock. Butter steady at 25@27c. Cheese firm at 13½@13¾c. Eggs quiet at 12@13c. Lard oil firmer and 2@3c higher. Groceries steady; refined sugar ½c lower; hards 13¾@14½c. Coffee firm. Rice ½c to ¼c higher; Carolina 9½@9¾c. Star candles firm and tending upward at 18@18½c for full weights. Gold 121 buying. Money market steady at 8@10 per cent.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton—Nothing doing. Hemp, ropes, and bagging steady and unchanged. Flour quiet and in good demand for low grades; fall super $4 50@4 75; X $5@5 25; XX $5 50 @5 75; XXX $6@6 25. Wheat lower and irregular; No. 2 red fall $1 15@1 18; No 1 do $1 20@1 25; choice $1 30@1 35. Corn dull and unchanged; yellow 80c white 90@94c. Oats inactive at 40@43c; new 45@48c. Rye quiet at 75@80c. Highwines lower at 97½c. Groceries firm. Provisions dull, with only order business doing. Pork $31. Bacon shoulders 14¾@14¾c sugar cured hams 26c. Lard dull, retailing at 16½c. Cattle firm for best grades, 6@7½c for choice to extra. Hogs scarce and wanted at 8¾@10c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1—Flour dull; superfine $5 @5 75; extra family $6 50@7 50. Wheat dull at $1 65 for old Pennsylvania red; $1 62 for Ohio do; $1 37@1 60 for new Indiana; $1 50@1 55 for new Delaware. Rye steady at $1 10@1 12. Corn dull; yellow $1 07@1 07½; white $1@1 14. Oats dull; State 63@64c. Delaware 58c. Provisions unchanged. Mess pork steady at $31. Lard held at 17½c. Petroleum declined but nominal at 23c for refined. Whisky dull; western iron $1 03@1 04.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Flour firm and active. Wheat advanced 5c on Pennsylvania; prime to choice Maryland red $1 70@1 83; good to prime $1 50@1 70; white $1 50@1 90; good to choice Pennsylvania and western $1 40@1 55. Corn—white $1 25@1 28; yellow $1 07@1 10. Oats firm at 57c for new. Rye 90c@$1 00. Hams 24c; clear rib 18¾c; shoulders 15¾c. Lard quiet at 17¼@17½c. Whisky quiet at $1 02@1 03.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—Cattle market very dull and prices a fraction lower; sales 2,050 head; extra at 9@9½c; fair to good 7½@8½c; common 4½@7c. Sheep in fair demand; sales 11,000 head at 5@6c. Hogs firmly held; 2,600 head at $12 50@14 50.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 1.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat in better demand, higher and firmer; sales No 1 red at $1 44@1 46, closing at the outside; No. 2 [illegible] at $[illegible]; white $1 44. Corn without movement; nominal; 87@88c for No. 1; 87@88c for No. 2. Oats very dull; sold nominally at 53@54c for No 1. Barley inactive and nominal. Rye dull at 95c@$1 05. Petroleum—refined 20@20½c; crude $5 25.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 1.—Flour firm. Wheat active and 1@2c better; No 2 white Wabash $1 50; No 3 do $1 40; No 1 white Michigan $1 49; regular do $1 40; amber Mich. $1 43@1 44. No 1 red $1 44@1 45; No 2 do $1 41@$1 43; No 3 do $1 32; No 1 amber Illinois $1 50; No 2 do $1 45. Corn unchanged; No 1 87½c; No 2 85½c. Oats unchanged; No 1 new 45c. Freights firm; 4c to Buffalo; 5c to Oswego.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—Bagging firm and prices unchanged. Cotton firm; middlings 18c. Flour dull; extra family $5 75. Grain quiet. Wheat $1 20@1 30. Corn $1 10. Oats 63c. Rye 90c. Provisions very dull, but prices at Saturday's quotations. Tobacco market active at unchanged prices; sales 55 hhds.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 1.—Wheat 2c higher, with light demand at advance; extra $1 66; No 1 $1 56@1 57; amber $1 45. Corn—Stock very light and nominally unchanged, at 96c. Oats dull, at 54c for State.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 1.—Cotton quiet and firm at 18c; receipts 59 bales; exports 318 bales. Flour quiet. Corn 90@96c. Oats 50c. Hay $20@22. Bran $19. Pork $32. Lard 17⅜@19c. Bacon quiet—shoulders 15c; sides 19c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—Cotton in fair demand and advanced; middling 17⅜@17½c; sales 475 bales; receipts 253 bales; exports 2,390 bales; stock 44,541 bales.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 1.—Flour firmer, prices unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 31 for No 1; $1 26 for No 2. Coarse grains nominal.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., August 1, 1870.

There are four feet water in the river at this point and falling slowly. The weather is clear, cool and pleasant.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, August 1, 1870

River falling with thirty inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy, thermometer 83° at 5 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 1, 1870.

River falling, with five and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 77° at 6 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., August 1, 1870.

River is falling, with about four feet ten inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 78° at 5 P. M.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.		
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Haney	Geneva.
W. F. Curtiss	Harlan	Wheeling.
Departed.		
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
W. F. Curtiss	Harlan	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet and falling. The weather during the day was pleasant. Trade on the landing was plenty.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leaves daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE St. Paul *Press* says: A new steamboat of two hundred tons burden is now being constructed at Fort Abercrombie, to be run as a freight and passenger packet between Georgetown and Winnipeg, on the Red river of the North, and which, when completed, will shorten the distance from Fort Garry to St. Paul to four and a half days.

JUST SO.—A writer in the New Orleans *Picayune* claims that the distance between New Orleans and Vicksburg is not more than 350 miles, and that the cut-offs within the last 40 years have shortened the distance 64 miles. He says a survey of the river to Vicksburg is badly needed, as there is no reliable table of distances between those places at this time. The writer claims cut-offs in the bayou region does shorten the river, but this may not be the case above Vicksburg.

THE San Francisco steamer brought up from the bay on the 21st is a miniature steam propellor, named the Katie Hansen. She is 26 feet long over all; has a boiler 30 inches long by 20 in diameter; two oscillating cylinders, 2½ inches bore and 3 inches stroke; and a 20-inch copper propellor. The whole machinery is substantially and neatly put together, and she is so arranged that one man can act as fireman, engineer, pilot, and in fact a whole crew. It is said that she can run eight miles an hour steadily, and burns an infinitesimal amount of fuel.

MORE STEAMERS.—The Manchester (Eng., E. C.) *Daily Courier* of the 11th inst. says in relation to the Liverpool and Mississippi steamships: "A new company, named the Liverpool and Mississippi Steamship Company, are now having two screw steamers built—the St. Louis, 1,750 tons, building by G. R. Clover & Co., Birkenhead, to have engines of 200 horse power, by James Jack & Co., of Liverpool; the Crescent City, 2,000 tons, by A. McMillan & Son, of Dumbarton, with engines of 210 horse power, by G. & J. Thompson, of Glasgow, both sets being on the compound principle. The steamers are to ply between Liverpool and New Orleans. They will have a little draught of water, large carrying capacity, and will accommodate 500 steerage passengers. The steamers will have the highest class at Lloyd's. Taylor, Tipper & Co. will be the brokers in Liverpool, and Filan, Main & Montgomery the managing owners.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	24	Pitts I & F Co. m	9
Union Mills, m	7	Zug & Co m	6
Everson & Preston, m	2	Bryan & Caughey, m	1
Coleman, Rahm & Co. m	1		
Total			51

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. m	10	Lloyd & Black, m	6
J W Porter, m	2		
Total			18

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. b	4	J W Porter, p	4
Nimick & Co. pig	2	Union Iron Mills, p	2
Schoenberger, B & Co. o	10	Reese, Graff & Dull, o	1
Union Iron Mills, o	1	Brown & Co., o	2
Park, Bros & Co, b	4	Moorhead & Co, m	4
Total			36

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Graff, B & Co. m	3	McKnight & Co, m	3
Wm Smith & Co, o	1		
Total			7

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER STEAMER W F CURTISS.—S H Morgan & co. 20 pkgs lead; W J Meek, 19 sks corn; Godfrey & C, 28 [illegible] paper; S Devol, 14 bbls flour, 4 do feed; Pa Salt Mfg co, 8 carboys; J Zimmerman, 1 case cigars; A S Gilmore, 2 pkgs do; T Hare & Bro, 4 bdls wheels; J W Stell & Bro, 3 do sks; Rose & E, 7 do do, 87 sacks wheat, 29 do oats; J & W Fairley, 100 do middlings, 271 do shipstuff, 5 bdls sks; Clark & co, 6 bxs bromine; P Duff & co, 4 bbls eggs, 4 sks rags; C Rigdon, 15 bdls hoops; Voigt, M & co, 3 bxs eggs; N Whiting & co, 65 pkgs furniture; W S Kennedy, 1 bbl, 1 bx wheat; Lippincott & B, 1 bx saw; Robb & H, 7 bdls sks; A Megner, 4 bxs eggs, 1 firkin butter; C Hess, 1 bx; G A Warmcastle, 45 o bbls; H Rea, jr, 1 bbl eggs; Head & M, 5 pkgs do, 1 kg butter; J Meyer & Son, 132 chairs; Lemon & W, 70 do; Milliken & co, 48 do; Dauler & Son, 39 do; J J Petit, 1 pkge eggs; C Hartman, 3 do do; D P Ecker, 340 pcs pipe.

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.,

DEALERS IN

PEACH HILL ROOFING

SLATE,

And Tinned Slating Nails,

COR. ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STS.,

(Opposite the Grain Elevator),

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

SLATE.

J. S. Newmyer,

NO. 43 SEVENTH AVE.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of

Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain

ROOFING SLATE

IN ANY QUANTITY,

From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Or direct from the Quarries at Quarry Prices.

Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

SLATE.

THE

Twin City

SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

Roofing Slate,

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES. Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.

Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY corner Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

John Stevenson's Sons & Co

93 MARKET STREET,

THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH, PITTSBURGH.

Respectfully inform the public that they have made large additions to their stock, and are now prepared to furnish all the latest novelties in Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods. They have constantly on hand

Sterling Silver Table Ware,
Sterling Silver Fancy Pieces, in cases,
Gorham Manufacturing Co.'s celebrated Nickel Silver Plated Ware,
Best quality White Metal Plated Ware,
Gold and Silver American Watches,
Fine grades of the Swiss Watch,
Fine Jewelry in all its branches,
Precious Stones.
Besides Table Cutlery, Bronzes, French Clocks Fans, and Fancy Goods usual in their line.
Fine Watches repaired and regulated with special care by skillful and experienced workmen.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any Goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

NEW YORK.

REDUCTION IN HOTEL PRICES.

On and after JULY 15, 1870, the Price of Board will be $4 per day.

SIMEON LELAND & CO.

FERRIS & MILES,

TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS.

Unequalled for Simplicity, Convenience, Economy and Power. d*

L. H. BUCKINGHAM

Receives a Small Number of Pupils into his Family.

Eighteen years experience. Best of references. Boys prepared for any Course.

3,417 WALNUT STREET,

West Philadelphia.

d*

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

THE FLEET STEAMER

BELLE,

HENRY HANEY .... Commander.
J. W. SCOTT .... Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

LEAVES DAILY, AT 5 P. M.

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Where they can at all times find the best brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS; also, BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, at publishers' prices. FANCY NOTIONS, &c.

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J. G. WEIR,

COACH AND WAGON BUILDER

Cor. WASHINGTON and FABER STS., Pittsburgh

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

coated with armor. The most costly French built vessel is the Couronne, which cost, hull and fittings, £191,000. The most costly in the whole fleet is the Rochambeau (late the Dunderberg), which the French bought from the United States in 1867, paying £480,000 for her, of which amount £440,000 is to this day regretted in French nautical circles. With the Dunderberg came also the Onondaga, which was cheap at £80,000. The three most formidable vessels which the French have ever planned are the Colbert, Trident, and Richelieu, which was begun last December at Toulon. The first two are sister-ships of 8,314 tons, 320 feet long, coated with 8-inch armor, and intended at present to carry thirty ponderous guns. The Richelieu is to be of the same length and armor, but of 7,180 tons. These vessels will be larger than any iron-clads ever yet projected. The Victorieuse, another great iron clad, of more than 4,000 tons, figures in the French list, but this has only been ordered, and not yet begun. La Galissoniere, too, is very backward in its progress, and will take more than another year to finish. Of the French fleet, eleven are under 1,200 tons, fourteen under 3,000, and fourteen over 3,000 but under 6,000. Taking the mean average of the speed of all trial trips, it gives scarce 10 knots; the highest, the Marengo, giving only 13.5, and some as low as 7 knots. The average armor-plating of the French vessels is 5½ inches, ranging from 4 inches to 8¾ inches. The thickest armor, however, is a mere belt above and below the water line, and none of the French vessels have the powerful armored bulkhead across the stem and stern to save them from a raking fire, under which they would fall easy victims to an active enemy. The greatest weight of armor which the largest class of French vessels carry is 1,800 tons, and the smallest 275 tons, and their greatest number of guns is 14.

A Scene Among Paris Stock Gamblers.

[Correspondent of the New York World.]

I was scarcely able to enter the Bourse. The sun beat fiercely down on the streets, and yet when I reached the Place de la Bourse the steps of the Exchange were literally black with people. Nothing could be seen but hats and clothes. When I got nearer the hum was audible. Everybody was talking at the top of his voice. Everybody has the news, and everybody bawls together: "There is war. One hundred thousand 3's at 68. The Prussian Embassador has received his passport, and leaves by special train in two hours. Eight hundred Bank of France at 2,800. France gives Rome to Italy. Austria gives the Tyrol. French troops in Rome recalled. Two hundred thousand Turkish at 43.00. Austria, Sweden, Denmark and Norway join France. Austria receives Danubian principalities. Denmark its old frontiers. Poland is reconstituted. One hundred and fifty thousand Credit Foncier at 1,175! Whole Garde Mobile ordered to camp of Chalons. Lyons army on march to Strasbourg. General Douay to enter Luxembourg to-morrow at the head of 90,000 men. Three hundred thousand Italian at 56. One hundred thousand dollars at 102. Five hundred thousand Orleans at 945." Then the hacks begin to rattle in from the Legislative Chamber. The driver gets a Napoleon; "pay yourself and keep the rest for vails!" The drivers cannot believe their ears. The stock-jobber is breathless, but he contrives to gasp "Peace—Prince de Hohenzollern withdraws—Prussia's note satisfactory—Prussian Ambassador received by the Emperor—the incident is a thing of the past." Wild huzzas; wilder clapping of hands and stamping of feet. Everybody tries to get into the Exchange, which is already crammed full. The galleries themselves are crowded. What a scene is below! The thousands of people are in knots, fiercely gesticulating and bawling at each other, as if they were fighting. The great mass sways to and fro, and from side to side. What torn bits of paper are constantly falling to the the floor! What excitement there is around the "basket" (the place the stock-brokers stand) as everything rises on the great flood tide of peace.

Napoleon and His Proclamations.

Readers of the present proclamations, full of promises, by the French Emperor, will have their recollection concerning the author refreshed, and their minds concerning the faith to be put in him and his promises instructed, by reading the following addressed to the French people in 1848:

"I appear among you as a warm and true democrat and republican. I take the shadow of the man of the century as the symbol of the promise which I now solemnly make. I will be, as I always was, a child of France. In every Frenchman I will ever see a brother. The democratic republic is the object of my adoration, and I will be her minister. *Never will I try to clothe myself in imperial robes.* May my heart cease to beat on the day when I forget what I owe to you—what I owe to France. May my lips forever be closed if I say a word against the republican sovereignty of the French people. May I be cursed if I suffer doctrines to be taught in my name contrary to democratic principles and the government of the republic. May I be condemned if I lay a treasonable hand upon the rights of the people, either with their consent or against their will, by force. And now trust me, as I trust you, and may this call from me be like a prayer to Heaven. *Vive la Republique.*

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

Miscellaneous War News.

Bismarck believes in names. The Prussians are concentrating on the river Daar.

Louis Napoleon says that he expects to spend his fete day, August 15th, in Berlin. Wouldn't it be a remarkable incident if that should really prove his *fate* day, and he should spend it in Berlin?—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

A Washington special says, on Saturday: "The French Minister, M. Berthemy, had an interview to-day with the Secretary of the Navy, and it is understood that he made a proposition for the purchase of some of our monitors."

Some information has been disinterred, says the *Pall Mall Gazette,* on the subject of the Princess Murat, who formed the connecting link between the Bonaparte and Hohenzollern families. After the 18th Brumaire, the First Consul, in order to recompense Murat for his services, bestowed on him the hand of his sister, Caroline Bonaparte, Murat at the same time being a father and a widower. When a Lieutenant of *chasseurs a cheval,* he had married, and a daughter had been born to him in January, 1793. It is from this daughter, Marie Antoinette Murat, born seven years before her father's alliance with the Bonapartes, that Prince Leopold is descended. Murat hardly ever noticed this child, who, in 1808, when only fifteen years old, married the son of the Prince of Hohenzollern, who, taken prisoner at Ulm, became her father's friend. In the letter which Murat wrote to his wife shortly before he was shot, he spoke most affectionately of all his children with the exception of Marie Antoinette, whose name he did not even mention.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

John B. Gould, paying teller of the State Bank of Boston, yesterday committed suicide, while temporarily insane from illness, by jumping from a fourth story window.

The elevator and mills at Kingston, Ontario, were burned on Sunday. There was no grain on hand. Loss $60,000, partially insured.

The freight train on the Erie Railroad ran off the track Saturday night, near Owego, and John Kelly and Little Tommy were killed.

The Missisquoi House, at Sheldon, Vt., was burned Saturday. A discharged servant, Kate Smith, was arrested on suspicion. Loss, $100,000; insured for $42,000.

The miners of Scranton, Pa., celebrated their annual holiday by a large and orderly procession and festivities at Chestnut Grove, yesterday.

The banking house of John Handly & Co., at Scranton, Pa., was robbed of $30,000 in currency yesterday morning.

The Prussian Government, being informed of ex-Secretary Seward's approaching visit to China, tendered him the palace of the Imperial Legation at Pekin for his residence while in that city.

About three hundred Mormon immigrants for Salt Lake passed west from Omaha yesterday. The party was made up of English, Swiss, Scotch and German laboring classes.

The Iowa editorial party arrived at Council Bluffs, from Leavenworth, Kansas, yesterday. The party consists of about two hundred editors, male and female. They were all well fed, have been given free passes, and will start home to-day.

The colored people of St. Louis yesterday celebrated the anniversary of emancipation in the West Indies with a fine procession and a festival at Concordia Park.

At a meeting of the transportation Committee of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati, yesterday, Mr. McNeale submitted a report in reference to rates to Southern points during the close of the Louisville canal. He thinks all the difficulty concerning overcharges will be avoided, and says the General Freight Agent of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad has made a schedule on which all the lower river boats will agree to prorate. The connecting steamers will agree that the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad may guarantee rates and give through bills of lading.

Seventy dollars in cash and two dozen gold pens rewarded the burglars who entered the Presbyterian Publishing House in Philadelphia yesterday morning. They left $7,500 in registered United States bonds scattered over the floor of the vault.

Well executed counterfeit tens on the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, are in circulation in Boston.

There will be a meeting of Cabinet officers at Grant's cottage at Long Branch.

A Convention of German teachers of the United States opened its session in Louisville yesterday, and effected an organization by electing Prof. Feldner, of Detroit, President; Prof. Wm. Hailman, of Louisville, Vice President; L. Klein, of Detroit, F. Thurm, of Brooklyn, New York, and W. H. Rosenfinger, of St. Louis, Secretaries; J. C. Knapp, of New Albany, Treasurer. Delegates from most of the Eastern and Northwestern States are in attendance.

The printers of California are on a strike, and demand the old rates.

Singular Accident in a Rolling Mill at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 1, 1870.

At one P. M. to-day the fly wheel at the guide rolls in the Ironton rolling mill bursted, the pieces going, some of them, straight up through the roof, and falling back in the pit, and the others being thrown out to a great distance. One piece weighing over a tun was thrown to the heighth of ninety feet, and fell at a distance of one hundred and seventy feet from the pit. Strange to say, nobody was injured in the least. Owing to contemplated improvements the damage done was slight.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 1, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 11 A. M., and Granite State at 4 P. M. Up: Julia No. 2 at 3 P. M. The towboats Blue Lodge, Dart, Coal City, James Gilmore, Greyhound and others passed down to-day. The Leslie Combs departed for Louisville this evening, towing barges with seven hundred tons of pig iron. River rising; weather cloudy and pleasant.

H.

ATTENTION is called in Europe by some who have been visiting the Regency of Tunis, to the sporting advantages of the country. With firman and escort, readily granted by the Bey, the interior is perfectly safe; while game is abundant and the country admirably adapted for shooting and hunting. Though the Bey is nominally a Pacha, subject to the Porte, and elected by a divan, he is in fact an absolute independent sovereign, and takes good care to keep in his own power the appointment of a successor to his throne. This he can easily do as the election is in the hands of a divan nominated by himself. The Bey set free all his slaves some years since, and the example was so largely followed that there are none who acknowledge to keeping them, though it is said many do so secretly. Each of the European nations is represented by a consul who is also political agent, the chief occupation of the English being to watch the French—the project of annexing Tunis to Algeria being dear to the heart of official Frenchmen.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Captain General DeRodas Asks for Reinforcements—The Assembling of the Cortes—Letter from Pere Hyacinthe Against the Declaration of the Dogma of Infallibility—Return of the Viceroy to Egypt—The Pope to Remain in Rome—Seizure of Arms by the Roman Police, &c., &c.

Reinforcements for Cuba Asked For.

MADRID, August 1.—Captain General de Rodas has asked for fourteen thousand reinforcements for Cuba, and, in view of this demand, some journals urge the Government to consider seriously the condition of the Island.

The Cortes.

No day has yet been fixed for the assembling of the Cortes.

The Suspension of "Le Marseillaise."

The editors of the *Marseillaise,* now in confinement, were placed *au secrete* after the appearance of their letter announcing the suspension of that journal.

A Letter from Pere Hyacinthe,

Protesting against the declaration of the dogma of Papal infallibility, has appeared and caused a sensation. The Catholic organs attack the letter and its author with much bitterness.

The Viceroy of Egypt Returns Home.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31, *via* PARIS, August 1.—The Viceroy of Egypt embarks to-day on his return to Alexandria.

The Pope Has Decided to Remain in Rome.

PARIS, August 1.—It is asserted that the Pope has been advised by some to go to Malta and by others to remain in Rome, and he has decided to stay.

Seizure of Arms by the Roman Police.

The Roman police have seized a quantity of arms secreted in the city.

Assembly Rooms at Reading Burned.

LONDON, August 1.—The Assembly rooms at Reading were destroyed by fire last night.

Execution.

Miller, the Chelsea murderer, was hanged at Newgate to-day. He was extremely violent, and assaulted several officers on the way to the scaffold.

The Crops.

A steady rain the past day or two has materially helped the crops. The storm was quite general throughout western Europe. It commenced in the south of England. The wheat crop is excellent in quality and the yield is abundant.

The Odd Fellows.

There was a vast assemblage of Odd Fellows at the Crystal Palace to-day.

The Cortes Not to be Convoked.

MADRID, August 1.—Serrano arrived today and presided at a meeting of the Council, at which it was decided unanimously not to convoke the Cortes at present.

Amnesty Promised.

It is asserted that Prim has promised the granting of an amnesty during August.

Arms Discovered

LONDON, August 1.—A quantity of arms have been discovered on the estate of Maguire, M. P. for Cork, the owners of which are unknown.

Parliament.

LONDON, August 1.—In the House of Lords to-day a bill giving the government power to call out the militia was introduced under suspension of the rules. The enlistment bill has passed. Amendments were made to the education bill and read the third time. Adjourned.

Marine News.

LONDONDERRY, August 1.—The steamship Hibernia, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 1, 4 P. M.—Consols 89¾. American securities quiet and steady; '62s, 83; '65s, 82½; 67s, 82; 10-40s 80½. Eries 15½; Illinois 105; Great Western 21. Stocks quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 1.—Cotton market buoyant, and stock sparingly offered; middling uplands 7⅞d@8d; Orleans 8⅛d@9¼d; sales 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Firm; California white wheat 11s 4d; red western No. 2, 9s 9d@9s 10d; winter 10s 7d@10s 8d.

Western flour 26s@26s 6d. Corn—No 2 mixed 36s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 39s 6d@40s. Pork 125s. Beef 116s. Lard 74s. Cheese 63s. Bacon—59s for Cumberland; 65s for short rib. Tallow 45s 3d. Turpentine 31s@31s 6d.

LONDON, August 1.—Tallow 45s 9d. Refined Petroleum firmer at 1s 6d. Linseed oil dull at £30 10s. Turpentine firm at 31s. Hops 51s @51s 5d.

PARIS, August 1.—Bourse opened quiet at 66 francs 40 centimes, and closed firm at 66 francs 42 centimes.

HAVRE, August 1.—Cotton 94 francs on the spot.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Formal Opening of the Exposition of Textile Fabrics—Arrival of a Large Number of Exhibitors—The Manufactories and Woolen Mills Represented, &c., &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 1.—The exposition of textile fabrics will be informally opened to-morrow morning. A large number of exhibitors and visitors arrived to-day. The following manufactories and woolen mills have goods on exhibition: Middleport, Steubenville, Wooster, Bucyrus, Tiffin and Lockwood Ohio, Woolen Mills; Starnes & Foster, Cincinnati cotton factory; Putnam, Hooker & Co., agents for several cotton mills in Ohio; a box of goods from Brigham Young's mills, Salt Lake City; Peru, Terre Haute, Columbus and Seymour, Indiana, Woolen Mills; Hoosier Mills, Indianapolis; Geisendorff Mills, Rome, Indiana; Lawrenceburgh, Ind., Mills; Home Knitting Company, Indianapolis; Monitor Mills, Lafayette, Ind.; Columbus, Ga., Cotton Manufacturing Company; Kennedale Mills, Alabama; Cardigan, Ohio, Flax Mills; Danville, Ill., Woolen Mills; Joliet, Ill., Woolen Mills; South Bend Woolen Company; Buena Vista Cotton Mills; Fox River Manufacturing Company, Elgin, Ill.; Warsaw and Seneca, Ill., Woolen Mills; Racine, Ill., Woolen Mills; Hope Woolen Mills, Louisville, Kentucky; Anderson Woolen Mills, Kentucky; Columbus, Ohio, Woolen Mills, Davenport, Iowa, Woolen Mills; Allegheny City, Pa.; Louisville, Ky., Cotton Mills; Maubace, Ill., Woolen Mills; Duckworth & Spencer, double dressed hemp. A number of others are expected to report to-night and to morrow. The machinery for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods on exhibition is from the best manufacturers of the United States. The opening ceremonies will take place to-morrow evening by an address of welcome by W. C. Lankington, President of the Board of Trade, and Mayor Macauley, and the reply by President Bowen, on the part of the Association. Addresses will also be made by Governor Baker, Senator Morton, ex-Senator Hendricks, and others.

KENTUCKY.

The Election Yesterday—Little Excitement—A Heavy Colored Vote Polled.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—The election for county officers was held in this city to-day. The negroes have polled a large vote up to the present hour, and the returns, so far as heard from, indicate a close vote. There is less excitement and ill-feeling than in any contested election held here for years. Quiet and order is prevailing, and no interference with the colored vote is attempted. Some few negroes have been arrested for attempting to repeat their votes. It is thought the greater portion of the colored vote has been polled, and that the evening's returns will give a majority to the regular Democratic ticket.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—The election in Covington to-day passed off without any disturbance, though there was considerable excitement. The vote was divided between the Democratic and Citizens' candidates. On the Citizens' ticket the Marshall was elected by sixty majority. The Democrats elected L. E. Banker, Mayor, and all the rest of the city and county officers. In Newport the entire Democratic ticket was elected.

Henry Witzleburn, a German shoemaker, committed suicide in Cincinnati last evening by shooting his head to pieces with a musket. He was addicted to intemperance.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—The returns up to the close of the polls at noon give the Democratic ticket an average majority of seven hundred. The negroes nearly all voted, and it is thought the Democrats will poll a heavy vote this afternoon. No disturbance has yet occurred, and the day promises to close without bloodshed or riot. The negroes voted in this city for the first time at this election.

The returns give the Democrats majorities ranging from 3,200 to 5,000 in the city, and 1,000 to 1,500 in the county. The candidates receiving the smallest majorities had, beside Republican opponents, independent Democrats to contend against. As far as heard from throughout the State, the Democrats have elected their ticket for county officers. Boyle county gives the Democratic ticket an average majority of 300; Frankfort is Democratic by 200 majority; Franklin county by 600; Lexington and Fayette county is Democratic by 40 to 50 majority, and Warren county is Democratic by a majority of not less than 650.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1870.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamers Hammonia and Minnesota, from Europe, arrived to-day.

JOHN REAL TO BE HUNG.

Gov. Hoffman refuses to commute the sentence of John Real, and the execution will occur next Friday.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL

Visited the Custom House to-day, and proceeded to Boston this evening.

VESSELS BURNED.

The Hoboken ferry boat Watt and a Bergen sloop laden with corn, were destroyed by fire to-night, resulting from the explosion of a new gasometer on the boat. The Watt was insured for $20,000.

YACHTING.

The Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn has changed the date of the commencement of the annual cruise from the 3d to the 9th inst. The Tidal Wave, Madeline and Calypso will represent the Club in the race for the Queen's cup.

WESTON AGAIN.

Weston, the pedestrian, to-day completed arrangements to walk four hundred miles in five consecutive days, including one hundred and twelve miles in twenty-four hours, and beginning November seventh at the Empire Rink, in this city.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Citizens Arrested—A Military Officer Resorting to Strong Measures.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1.—The Marshal of the Supreme Court has not yet returned from Yanceyville, where he went Saturday to serve the writs last issued by Chief Justice Pierson. The reports of the arrest of thirty more citizens of Alamance are confirmed. It is reported that Lieutenant Colonel Bargen tied up several persons by the thumb to make them confess they were Ku-Klux. Three companies of United States troops arrived yesterday from Fort Washington. It is said two companies have been ordered to Yanceyville.

At Morris, Ill., on Saturday night, two miners named Alexander McAlpine and Jas. Oswald got intoxicated, laid down on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad and were run over and torn to fragments.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Big Strike on the McCray Farm.

A 150 Barrel Well at Shamburg—Increase in Production at West Hickory—The Allegheny Oil Fields, &c., &c.

The Titusville *Herald* says: The Donaghy well, upon the McCray farm, Petroleum Center, has not decreased in production since striking, but on the contrary maintained nearly a steady production of between 300 and 400 barrels daily. The Dalzell & McCray district carries the palm for large and productive wells, and another well upon the McCray farm is about tested, with indications fully as good as those of any previous strike in this locality.

A new well upon the Chicago tract, at Shamburg, which was recently torpedoed, was doing 140 barrels yesterday, and promises to be as productive as any previously struck upon this territory.

The Sheriff Thomas well at West Hickory is doing about 130 barrels, instead of 350, as stated.

From the Oil City *Times* of Monday we learn that the well put down by Owston & Sowers, on Shaffer Run, was tested on Friday last, and is now producing fifty barrels daily. This territory, or at least some portions of it, is now producing in paying quantities, and there are several more wells going down in that locality. Our townsman, Col. Duncan, has been exceedingly unfortunate with his well on this territory, the tools having been stuck in the hole for several months, all efforts, so far, to remove them having proved fruitless.

A well located on the Watson property, between the point and the toll gate, Franklin, was struck on Wednesday last, and we understand was on Friday last pumping at the rate of ten barrels daily. In pumping off the head it produced five barrels per hour.

A gentleman of Erie is willing to bet that, inside of five years, oil will be found in the vicinity of Erie as abundantly as upon Oil Creek. He argues, "where there's smoke there's fire, and where there's gas there's ile."

A new well on the Hoffman farm, West Hickory, struck Wednesday, is yielding forty barrels per day; owned by Armstrong.

The East Brady *Independent* has the following in regard to the Allegheny oil field:

The following statement will show the progress making in development in this district: Walker well No. 1, 1,100 feet. Walker well No. 2, 600 feet. Moody & Jennings, on Jennings Farm, 700 feet. Dr. James well No. 1, Jennings Farm, 750 feet. Dr. James well No. 2, Meldren Farm, 400 feet. Jennings & Gordon, Meldren Farm, 650 feet.

The Armstrong well is under the management of Mr. L. P. Walker. They are drawing tubing with the intention of drilling it through the third sand and torpedoing. This well, we trust, prove a thorough test. A great anxiety is felt in regard to this well, and everything is hoped for from the efforts now being made to test it. In a few weeks a number of wells will be completed, when we look for important strikes that will equal if not rival the Armstrong.

The Armstrong well, after the new engine had been "set up" and everything put in working order, began steadily to produce oil at the rate of from ten to fifteen barrels per day; but they soon became dissatisfied with that for a production and tore up arrangements, drew tubing, began drilling, and ordered ten barrels of benzine—which is now lying at the well—and began rapidly preparing for a torpedo. They seem to be right, and we hope they are. We favor the plan, for it will open the crevices which must be certainly clogged or rather jammed full of mud, judging from the amount of brigging that has been done lately.

We visited Parker's on Wednesday last, and found matters somewhat dull owing to the downward tendency in the price of oil. But few new strikes have been recently made, and operators are waiting for an improvement in the market. The amount of oil in tanks is 40,000 barrels.

Oil is quoted at $3 00@$3 25, and few sales.

The following shipments were made during the month of July:

B S Duncan, by car	11 0 0	barrels
Goldrick & Cook, by car	8 640	"
T. Hackett, by car	4,320	"
" by barge	2,000	"
D. D. Herbst, by car	9,010	"

The two Venango wells, on Hovey's Run, are producing 30 barrels each.

The Nevada well, on the Robinson farm, owned by Thomas McConnell, Jr., on the Robinson farm, is doing about 5 barrels and increasing.

The derrick of the Island Queen was blown down on Tuesday by the storm.

The production of the Fox farm wells is given by the *Independent* as follows:

Well No. 1, owned by W. D. Robinson and others, is pumping 45 barrels.

No. 2, owned by Crawford, Lee and others, is now pumping 34 barrels.

No. 3, owned by Kier, Jackson & Co., pumping 8 barrels.

No. 4, owned by J. B. Finley, Morgan & Taylor, pumps 10 barrels.

No. 5, owned by J. B. Finlay, 8 barrels.

No. 6, owned by Porterfield & McCombs, 10 barrels.

No. 7, owned by J. B. Finlay, 12 barrels.

No. 8, owned by Finlay & Panton, is a new well, just being tested, has good indications, and will probably be a 10 or 15 barrel well.

No. 9, owned by J. B. Finlay and others, is pumping 24 barrels.

No. 10, owned by Moriarty and others, is pumping 8 barrels.

No. 12, owned by Clarion Borough Oil Company, is pumping 4 barrels.

No. 13, owned by J. B. Finlay and others, is pumping 4 barrels.

No. 17, owned by Chalfant, Graff, Kerns and Tillinghast, is pumping 20 barrels.

No. 19, the Orphan well, owned by L. Brown & Gilbert, started up on Monday from a 4 to an 80 barrel well, and after pumping some twenty-four hours, began to fall off, and is now at a stand at 10 barrels.

No. 21, owned by Harrington, Hadley and others, is pumping 12 barrels.

No. 22, owned by J. M. Lambing and others, is pumping 6 barrels.

No. 23 is pumping 4 barrels.

No. 43, owned by W. D. Robinson, Lee and others, is now being tested and presents every indication of a good well.

No. 44, owned by Palmer, Robinson and others, is now in the rock above the third sand.

No. 38, owned by Porterfield & McCombs, is also down to the third sand. The last two named wells will test that portion of the Fox Farm laying on the hill.

No. 1 Palmer well, on Fox farm, east side of the Allegheny river, is pumping 15 barrels, with enough surplus gas to furnish fuel for four more wells.

No. 2 Palmer, on the hill, is nearly down, with good indications.

Messrs. Soult & Dower have a rig up ready to start, on the Coblens farm adjoining the Fox farm.

Capt. Timblin, Hartley, Shannon and Galley have commenced to test a large tract of territory a little farther east. This belt of territory it is very evident, will prove to be the best in the lower oil fields, and will embrace a large tract of land lying between Parker's and Scrubgrass.

Fox well, No. 4, east side, is pumping twelve barrels; No. 5 is a new well, pumping seven barrels and improving; No. 6 is just starting to drill. The Fox farm, on the east side, is no doubt very valuable territory, but at present cannot be leased. We are in hopes the owners may see fit to give some out.

The Fox well, No. 28, owned by Crawford, Witt & Lambing, is now being cased.

The Pharos well, owned by Brown, Lambing & Finlay, will be completed in a few days.

The Gipsy Queen, owned by C. D. Angell, J. E. Brown and J. M. Lambing, will be ready for tubing in a week.

The Kribbs well, on the Kelly farm, was torpedoed last week, and for two hours after pumped at the rate of 75 bbls per day. When put in working order it will be a 25 barrel well.

Two wells are about to be put down at Rimerton; one in the village and the other on the opposite side of the river. Work is to be commenced immediately.

The Redbank well, a short distance below the mouth, is now down 1,460 feet, with a good show of oil. It is to be tubed and tested this week.

The Clarion *Democrat* says: No oil has been found at Blyson or Deer Creek, or anywhere along the upper Clarion, though wells are not all tested. The new well at Blyson pumps salt water in fair quantities, and they (the Company) have commenced the manufacture of salt. The Alum Rock well is being drilled deeper. A number of good wells have recently been tested in Perry township, and up along the Clarion river.

CORPORATION INCOMES.

An Important Decision by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The following correspondence between Assessor Kenney, of Philadelphia, and the Internal Revenue Office at Washington has an important bearing upon the interests of those who have investments in corporation stocks. Assessor Kenney writes as follows to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT PENNA., }
PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1870. }

SIR:—I have received and carefully read a printed document sent to me by the department, styled (Public, No. 164) "An act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1870. It appears to me that the seventeenth section of this act continues in force sections 120, 121, 122 and 123 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended, up to the first of August next, while the fifteenth section, which supplies the place of the then four repealed sections, does not go into operation until the first of January, 1871. If my reading is correct, the corporations named in these sections will not be required to make returns of dividends, interest, or profits from August 1 to January 1, 1871. Please to advise me. Very respectfully,

JOHN B. KENNEY, Assessor.

To Hon. C. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

To this Acting Commissioner Douglass makes the following response:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, July 29, 1870. }

SIR: In reply to your letter of 23d instant, stating your views as to the force of section 15, act 14th July, 1870, I have to say that while, in the opinion of this office, the terms of said section do not impose the tax of two and one-half of one per centum "on the amount of all interest or coupons paid on bonds," etc., etc., (see said section) for the five months ending December 31, 1870, the said tax of two and one-half of one per centum *does accrue "on the amount of all dividends,* income or gains," *declared after July 31, 1870,* "and on all undivided profits of any such corporation which have accrued and been earned and added to any surplus, contingent or other fund," and will be levied and collected in the year 1871.

Respectfully, J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

John B. Kenney, Esq., Assessor, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONCERNING the effect of the war on the fall trade, a New York letter says: "The certainty of high prices for foreign goods, if the war stretches out for any time, is the cause of the little activity noticeable during the past week, and more noticeable the present. Holders, however, are not over-inclined to sell. The German importers, especially, are stiff, though dealers in French goods are tightening up, too. It is, of course, quite reasonable to anticipate some higher values for foreign fabrics if production falls off, as it certainly will in the event of a long war; and the impression that the war will be "short, sharp, and decisive" is wearing off. It is now believed that neither side will give way while it has strength to fight; that other powers will become involved, despite their professions and probably their purpose of neutrality, and that the mass of the fighting material of Europe will be employed at the trade of slaughtering before the end of the conflict appears. Should this expectation prove correct, of course production for the American market will almost cease, and prices will necessarily go up."

A Havana letter says: The Madrid Government, being asked some time ago for 30,000 more troops to reinforce the Spanish army in this island, answered that it could send no more men. This fact has occasioned a great exodus of wealthy Spaniards to the mother country, as they are afraid Spain may be entangled in the Franco-Prussian contest. But the greater number of the negro traders and slaveholders declare they will remain.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

- Room for Rent—154 Second avenue.
- Order of Court—Jos. Brown, Clerk.
- Boarding—Lock Box 103.
- Situation Wanted—L. H. Merrell.
- Situation Wanted—W. L. H.
- Store for Rent—249 Bedford avenue.
- Salesman Wanted—D. M. C. Box 299.
- Puddlers Wanted—No 1 Sixth street.
- Patent Moistener—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
- Residence for Rent—Mrs. A. Hoeveler.
- Large Trade Sale—T. L. Ashbridge.
- Cracker Bakery—H. D. Reymer & Co.
- Teas and Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
- Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
- Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
- Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
- Notice—Pittsburgh and Orsmby Passenger Railway Company.
- Artisan Works—Kinzer & Jones.
- Spalding's Glue.
- Excelsior Money Drawer—S. B. Swem.
- Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Galton's.
- Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
- Excelsior Baking Powder—Logan, List & Co.
- White Lead—Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz.
- Maps of the Seat of War—John W. Pittock.
- Banner Baking Powder—Jesse H. Lippincott.
- Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
- Sundries—Reymer & Bros.
- Dysentery—Harris's Summer Cordial.
- Fire Brick and Clay—D. R. Ecker.
- Diarrhœa—Harris' Summer Cordial.
- For the Teeth—Sozodont.
- Cholera—Harris' Cramp Cure.
- Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
- Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure.
- Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial
- Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
- Summer Complaint—Harris' Summer Cordial.
- Pit Wagon Wheels—Dickson, Marshal & Co.
- First Mortgage Bonds—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
- Administrator's Notice—Saml. W. Pearson.
- Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.
- Pocket Corn Sheller—Jacob Weaver, Jr.

A little boy four years old, son of Ingraham Fletcher, banker, Indianapolis, Ind., was burned to death yesterday afternoon in a stable. The child, with several other children, was playing in the stable, and it is supposed set fire to some hay.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Monday, August 1:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	66°	7 A. M.	29 5¼-10
12 M.	88°	12 M.	29 5 10
6 P. M.	80°	6 P. M.	29 4½-10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 81.
Philadelphia—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 81.
Cleveland—Clear; wind S. W.; ther 77.
Detroit—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 78.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 72.
Louisville—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 77.
Chicago—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 76.
St. Louis—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 85.
Little Rock—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 75.
Cheyenne—Clear; heavy shower last night; wind N. E.; ther. 75.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Bettner, Geo. W., Allegheny, Pa	3
Booth, John N., Madison Wis	3
Gardner Manufacturing Co., New York	3
Hovston, Andrew, Lowellville, O	3
McKiure, A., Ligonier, Pa	3

MEETINGS.—The Board of Health, and the Board of Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh, will hold a meeting this afternoon.

The Sabbath School of the Smithfield Street German Church had a pic-nic at Iron City Park yesterday. Five hundred and fifteen children were present.

APPOINTMENT.—Officer R. N. Craig, of the Mayor's police, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Union Depot police force by the resignation of Officer Wilson.

RAIN.—We were favored with a shower of rain yesterday afternoon, and we hear it stated that some hail fell in the suburbs. There was very little thunder or lightning in the city.

THE OAKLAND RACES.—The trotting match on the Oakland track, which comes off to-morrow, will, the weather being propitious, attract a large crowd of spectators. Pools will be sold at the Rush House this evening.

THE WAR.—A party of Germans evidently from the country, yesterday applied to Officer Sylvis to know where they would find a recruiting office for the Prussian army. They were directed to Saarbruck, near the Rhine.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—Messrs. Loomis & Collingwood, agents, No. 81 Fourth avenue, have laid upon our table a map of the seat of war in Europe, which will be found very useful for reference during the war.

NOT THE CUSSEWAGO.—It was the ferry boat "Chartiers Valley," and not the "Cussewago" which upset a skiff in the Monongahela river on Friday afternoon, by which sad accident two men were drowned.

EXPLANATION.—A few days ago an item appeared in a morning cotemporary headed "Contractor in Trouble." We are requested to state that Mr. John Flinn, the well known contractor, is not the person alluded to.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A young girl, a convalescent patient at the Mercy Hospital, was standing on the wall skirting the premises on Saturday evening, when she was seized with an attack of vertigo, and fell to the pavement, sustaining severe and painful bruises.

CHRISTY BRADFORD.—This youth, who it will be recollected escaped from the officers while being conducted from the Grand Jury room, where he had been a witness, and who it was supposed went to Louisville, was arrested on Sunday and lodged in jail.

UNWHOLESOME MEAT.—Deputy Mayor Cartwright yesterday fined Rudolph Voskamp $25 and costs for selling unwholesome sausages. That our readers may know how unwholesome it was, we may state that the Deputy Mayor says it was half rotten. The accused paid the fine and was released.

THE LATE OUTRAGE.—J. C. Anderson was arrested at Chamber's Glass house by officer McGinty for being concerned in the late outrage near Millvale station. The man asserts that he is innocent, but some of his fellow workmen say that he admitted his guilt a day or two since. He will be brought up for a hearing to-day, and meantime is under $2,000 bail.

POLICE CHANGES.—Lieutenant Isaac Jones having resigned that position, takes his old one at the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, and officer H. N. Hoyt takes his place as Lieutenant. Officer Weisenbum will take officer Craig's post, corner of Canal and Liberty streets, and officer Gumbert will be stationed at Penn avenue and Canal street.

SAD.—John Connelly, one of the men drowned at the Point on Friday, leaves a widow and four children in destitute circumstances. Michael Kain, the other unfortunate man, had a mother and five children in Ireland, who were entirely dependent on him for support. These features render the case sadder still than the reader doubtless at first supposed.

DEPUTY MAYOR CARTWRIGHT'S REPORT.—The report of Deputy Mayor Cartwright, of the Liberty district, was yesterday handed to Mr. Patterson, Mayor's Clerk. It was as follows: Disorderly conduct cases 15; drunks 2; informations 5. The fines paid were as follows: For disorderly conduct, $56; drunkenness, $2; violation of an ordinance, $25; other fines, $26—total, $109. There was one committal for thirty days and one escape during the month.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Messrs Croft & Phillips, real estate agents, whose rooms are in the second story of the Commercial Building, opposite the Post Office, advertise that they have for sale the extensive establishment on Beaver avenue, Allegheny City, at present occupied by Hall & Speer as a plow manufactory. A rare bargain may be secured by immediate application to the advertisers.

PARADE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, will parade on Thursday evening, leaving at five o'clock P. M. They will march over a short route and then, in company with Commandery No. 35, of Allegheny city, will proceed to the Union Depot and take a special train for Homewood, the residence of Past Grand Commander James H. Hopkins. A pleasant as well as profitable time is anticipated.

OWNER WANTED.—A gentleman living on Squirrel Hill came to town yesterday to report the loss of a couple of cows, which had either strayed away or had been stolen. He at the same time reported that a fine bay horse had wandered on to his premises and he knew not the owner thereof. Chief Hague knows of a horse being stolen and it is thought the one referred to is it. It will be brought in to-day, when the matter will be settled.

Base Ball.

The Welcome club played the "Good Bye John" nine, on the Allegheny wharf on Saturday afternoon, and scored twenty-nine runs to twenty in favor of the "Good Bye Johns." The welcome club are open to challenges, and clubs seeking the same should address F. N. Kennedy, No. 189 Third avenue.

The Magenta, of Indiana, and the Amateurs, of Kittanning, played a game at the former place on Saturday, resulting in a victory for the Indiana boys. A correspondent says the game was the best ever played at Indiana and created a great deal of excitement. We append the score:

MAGENTA.	O.	R.	AMATEUR.	O.	R.
Sutton, R., s. s.	4	2	Hays, c.	4	2
Lawsey, J., s. f.	3	1	Rosh, w. f.	2	2
Stewart, Ed., p.	3	2	Henry, J., l. f.	3	1
Wilson, H., w. f.	2	3	Tarr, p.	5	1
Smith, F., c.	3	2	Henry, W., c. f.	2	2
Sutton, Ed., 2d b.	3	2	Bowman, 2d b.	1	2
St. Clair, J., 3d b.	3	1	Lightcap, 1st b.	3	1
Ellis, W., l. f.	5	0	Patton, 3d b.	2	1
Richey, J., 1st b.	1	1	Rupp, s. s.	4	1
Total	27	14	Total	27	13

SUPPOSED ROBBERY.

Seventy Dollars Stolen.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday a young lady, residing in East Liberty, was relieved of $70 while transacting some business in Brady's bank, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street. Her father is and has been blind for some time past, and by dint of earnest industry the most worthy lady had saved the $70 spoken of with which to pay a doctor bill. This she had rolled up in a pile, and with one or two other sums of money, $20 and $15, stowed away in a little muslin bag, which was closed by a draw-string and in the pocket of her dress. She also had a lady's small satchel, which she laid on the counter while she drew a check for $30. In the meantime, she was jostled considerably by an old Irish woman who stood near the counter, and just as the banker's clerk handed her the money checked for, this Irish woman shoved her satchel nearly off the counter. The lady grabbed at it, and immediately thereafter, as she thought, placed all her money in the little bag referred to. After leaving the bank, she began to wonder whether or not she had placed all her money in the bag, and being of a nervous temperament became greatly excited. Finally she called at the house of a friend, and she then discovered that the $70 roll was missing. She hastened back to the bank, but the officers had seen nothing of the money, and the only conclusion is that the Irish woman referred to took it when she shoved the satchel off the counter. Officers are now after her, and it is likely she will be arrested.

A CENTENARIAN.

Death of the Oldest Lady in Pittsburgh

On Sunday night at twelve o'clock, Mrs. Margaret Burns, grandmother of John J. Torley, Esq., formerly member of Common Council from the Third ward, died at the residence of Mr. Torley's mother, on Seventh avenue, in the one hundred and fourth year of her age. Mrs. Burns, whose maiden name was Margaret Carney, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1766, and consequently at the time of the troubles in Ireland, in 1798, was thirty-two years of age. She recollected distinctly and could relate very minutely many incidents connected with the same. She was one of a large family of children, the majority of which died at very early ages—indeed, all of her brothers passed away while yet very young. In 1845 her husband sickened and died, grief over the loss by death of his youngest son, being the prime cause of his sickness. Two years later Mrs. Burns came to this country and took up her residence with Mr. Torley's mother, being eighty-one years of age at this time. She continued to live with Mrs. Torley until her death, which took place, as stated, on Sunday night, and never complained of feeling unwell until about a month since, when she took her bed and never arose again. She never had a cough or any other long disease in her life, never wore spectacles, could see to thread a needle, and up to the time of taking her bed could read her prayer book, which was in right large print. She always had excellent health, and never under any circumstances could she be induced to carry a cane. She had a remarkably good memory, and could recognize without difficulty persons she had not seen for twenty years, an instance of this being afforded while she lay sick. She was amiable, kind, good hearted, and very pious. She never spoke harmful of any one, and would chide those who did, and tenderly remark, "You ought not to speak in this way; you have not heard the other side yet." Recently the census taker called at the house, and, ascertaining her age, told her that she was the oldest living woman in the city. She was then in good health. Now she has passed away from earth. May we not hope that she is at sweet rest in Heaven.

CORONER'S RECORD.

Inquests During July.

During the month ending July 31st Coroner Clawson and different aldermen held thirty inquests in Allegheny county, as follows:

July 3d, John Baldorf, accidentally run over and killed by a locomotive at Jones & Laughlin's mill, Brownstown, 5th, Barney O'Donnell, death from consumption at the Workhouse; 5th, Miles Carr, death from epilepsy; 6th, Balser Wilt, killed while attempting to drive a wagon across the track in front of the Wheeling Express train, 6th, ———, who committed suicide by drowning himself in the Allegheny; 6th, Thomas F. Murray, drowned by the upsetting of a scull boat in the Allegheny; 6th, C. T. Stucky, a boy, drowned while bathing in the Allegheny; 6th, infant of Anna Smith at Mansfield; 7th, John Snyder, death from congestion of the brain in the county jail; 10th, C. F. Bauer, Jr., drowned while bathing in the Monongahela; 12th, Wm. Wachmuth, killed by a fall of a scaffold on Liberty street; 12th, Henry Heckman, killed by jumping out of an attic window of a house on Smithfield street; 13th, an infant daughter of Christian Greenawalt, who came to death from neglect, its parents being addicted to strong drink; 15th, Frederick Reymer, accidentally killed in jumping from a train on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.; 15th, an infant found dead in a fence corner near Elizabeth; 17th, Michael Coyle, death from sun stoke; 18th, David McKee, drowned in the Allegheny at Coleman's siding, while bathing; 18th, Thomas Reardon and Alexander Dixon, death from sunstroke; 21st, John Williams, death from sun stroke; 21st, M. Mackey, death from sun stroke; 21st, Ellen Master, colored, death from heart disease; 22d, N. Sinton, death by falling down a flight of stairs; 25t, Mary Morbach, death from natural causes; 22d, John Smith, nine years of age, killed by the fall of a board pile in West Pittsburgh; 24th, Henry Wedge, death from injuries received by jumping out of a window; 27th, Henry Doren, drowned in the Monongahela; George Chisel, colored, death from sunstroke; 31st, John Connelly and Michael Cain, drowned by the upsetting of a skiff on the Monongahela; John Emmrich, drowned in the Allegheny. Total 30.

In addition to the above, there were several fatal cases of sun-stroke on which no inquests were held, and a number of other cases which did not prove fatal.

CITY MORTALITY.

Deaths During July, Two Hundred and Forty.

From the weekly statement of Dr. McCandless, Health Physician, we learn that the number of deaths in this city, for the week ending July 31st, was sixty-two—or six less than the preceding week. Of this number, twenty-six were under one year, showing that the mortality among infants is still large. Seven of the deaths were between one and two years; seven between two and five; three between five and ten—making forty-three under the age often. Of the diseases, eight were cholera infantum; one, cholera morbus; four, consumption; three, diarrhœ; two, scarlet fever; two, typhoid fever; two, inflammation of stomach; two, whooping cough; four, marasmus; two, measles; and so on through the list of ordinary diseases. The following are the total number of deaths in the city for the four weeks ending July 31st:

First week	66
Second week	56
Third week	56
Fourth week	62
Total	240

Or an average weekly mortality of 60.

Those who have the care of children can not be too strongly impressed with the necessity of looking well to their diet. Unripe, indigestible and unwholesome fruits and vegetables are too often found in the hands of children, and on the tables of parents. Proper care should be exercised in the selection of food, and the quality and quantity eaten should be carefully considered. Bad cooking kills many children, and adults too. The subject of ventilation of bed-rooms should not be lost sight of, and now, that cool nights are experienced, attention should be paid to the matter of bed clothing. Thousands of children are sacrificed annually through the neglect of the plainest rules of hygiene, and "how to care for our children" is one of the most momentous questions of the day.

THE POLICE EXPENSES.

Report for the Month of July.

The Police Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, when James Patterson, Esq., Mayor's Clerk, furnished the following statement of the business of the office for the month of July:

NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.

Informations	55
Disorderly conduct	295
Drunkenness	306
Vagrancy	32
Total	688
Discharged	54

RECEIPTS.

Fines and forfeitures	$ 996 63
Jail receipts	208 00
Workhouse receipts	45 00
Night police	287 95
Pavement and switch license	450 00
Total	$1,985 55

PAY ROLL.

Pay roll of members of police	$8,910 35
Bills for the month	256 91
Total	$6,167 26

Report of Letter Carriers.

The letter carriers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny make the following reports for the month of July:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	126,171	94,073
Drop letters	17,842	17,262
Newspapers	49,969	3,315
Total	193,982	114,650

The last daily collection from the lamp post boxes is made at seven o'clock P. M.

ALLEGHENY.

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	41,668	17,227
Drop letters	4,595	790
Newspapers	25,791	773
Total	72,054	18,790

Fire Alarm Telegraph Report.

S. T. Paisley, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, furnishes us the following report of the workings of the telegraph for the month of July just closed:

Number of alarms sounded	16
Blows on central bell	594
Blows on Seventeenth ward bell	530
Blows on Twenty-third ward bell	256
Total loss	$45 175
Total insurance	27,750
Loss not covered by insurance	$17 425

Three of these alarms were in the First district, three in the Second, and ten in the Third. In addition to the above, there were two fires in East Liberty (Twentieth ward), for which no alarms were struck. The loss and insurance by these fires will be found in the report of Fire Marshal Butler, which we shall publish to-morrow.

The Red Planet, &c.

Yesterday afternoon, Ellen Gillespie, residing on Fourth avenue, went into the house of Mrs. Johnson, opposite Jacob's tavern, and proceeded to abuse Mrs. Johnson, first knocking her down and then pummeling her severely. Lieutenant Gordon happening by at the time arrested Mrs. Gillespie and placed her in a cell in the lock-up. Mrs. Johnson subsequently made information against her for disorderly conduct, and after a hearing she was committed to jail in default of a fine for five days. The evidence adduced showed conclusively that the "red planet of war" settled in the Johnson domicile for a while yesterday. The cable telegrams will no doubt note the disappearance of this wonderful planet from the Rhine during the engagement on Fourth avenue.

Personal.

John D. Scully, Esq., member of Select Council from the Twenty-Third Ward, will leave to-day for a season at Cape May. Several members of his family will accompany him.

Rev. G. W. Burns, M. A., Principal of Sewickly Academy, Sewickly, has resigned his position for the purpose of re-entering the ministry. He has taken charge, until the session of the Pittsburgh Conference, of the First Methodist Church, Beaver Falls.

We understand that Prof. W. B. Hall, one of the music teachers in our public schools, recently re-elected to that position by the Central Board, intends resigning, to accept charge of the musical department of the Dayton, Ohio, schools, the duties of which are less onerous and the position more lucrative than the one he now holds. Our readers, and the musical public will no doubt regret that Mr. Hall is to leave us.

DEATH OF EX-SHERIFF CAVEN.—The older residents of the county will learn with regret of the death of Major Wm. Caven, who held the position of sheriff of the county for the years 1829-'30-'31. He died at his residence in McKeesport, on Friday, at the age of eighty-four years. There are but few now living who held office in the county during his term, and there are not many remaining who did business with him in an official capacity. His funeral will take place this forenoon.

THE WORKHOUSE.—A gentleman, a well known citizen of Pittsburgh, a politician, by the way, yesterday made a visit to the Workhouse and his expressions of commendation for the very excellent appearance of the institution are but the opinions of all good feeling citizens who have occasion to extend their observations to Claremont.

EAST LIBERTY LOCK-UP.—The furniture for the East Liberty lock-up will be taken out to-day. This will be good news to the Deputy Mayor.

A. P. A.

And the Colored Protestants.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States of the American Protestant Association, at the annual session of that body, held last June, in the city of Boston, very wisely and justly erased the word "white" from the Constitution of the Association, thereby bringing the laws of the Order to conform fully to the Constitution of the United States, and to harmonize more completely with the principles advocated by the organization.

By this act the Order purposes to extend its lines and enlarge its boundaries for usefulness. It has thrown open its doors and invites the colored Protestant citizens to enter and strike hands in disseminating the just and pure principals inculcated by the American Protestant Association.

Will those people accept the invitation thus extended to them through a spirit of patriotism and good will? There seems to be no good reason why they should not.

If rumor be true, they will; for it is stated that a petition is already in circulation for the requisite number of signers to secure a charter to institute a Lodge in the city of Pittsburgh, and the petition, being in the hands of influential and energetic men who mean business, will no doubt soon be on its way to the Grand Lodge.

The movement is commendable, and evinces a spirit of enterprise worthy of encouragement and success. Should they be successful in getting the petition filled with the names of good men, and come in on time, and not allow themselves to be flanked by a quicker movement of their friends in some other sections of the country, theirs will be the first organization of the kind in the United States instituted under the constitution as amended.

N.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, July 30, 1870:

William Geiger to George Effler, July 18, 1870, 18 by 66 feet 6 inches on Third street, Third ward, Allegheny City $1,125

James S. Routh to Elizabeth Meher, June 7, 1870, 25 by 90 feet, Sandusky street, Third ward, Allegheny City $6,000

George Blendinger to Christian Hermann, June 24, 1870, 29 by 58 feet, Perry street, Allegheny City $1,850

C. W. Hambright to Samuel B. Smith, 4 lots on James street, Second ward, Allegheny city, with buildings $1,800

Thomas Valentine to John Nickl, July 28, 1870, 4 lots of ground in Boyd's and Allen's plan of borough of Allentown, with buildings. $2 200

Conrad Murzdorf to Archibald Bretz, December 17, 1869, 21 feet 6 inches by 131 feet on Itin street, Seventh ward, Allegheny City, with buildings $1,125

Alex King to J. and C. Lobett, April 1, 1870, 30 by 100 feet on Beaver street, Second ward, Allegheny City, with buildings $2,500

H. E Davis to H. R. Davis, July 25, 1870, 34 feet 4½ inches by 60 feet, Lacock street, Fourth ward, Allegheny City, with buildings $5,000

Rachel M. Sutton to Jerome S. Bonnett, July 28, 1870, 11 acres, 1 rood and 6 perches, Chartiers township $6,599

Hester Young to Eliza B. Phillips, July 26, 1870, lot No. 69 in O'Hara's plan, 24 by 65 feet, First street, Pittsburgh $3,200

REPORT OF DEPUTY MAYOR NICHOLS.—The report of Deputy Mayor Nichols, of Lawrenceville, is as follows: Drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 9; drunkenness, 17; informations, 21. Of the latter 8 paid the fines imposed and the balance were discharged on payment of costs. In addition to the above, all of which were summary cases, the Deputy Mayor committed three vagrants for thirty days each, one to the Workhouse for sixty days, and discharged ten. The amount of fines returned is $106 60.

CATTLE ON FIFTH AVENUE.—Councils some time since passed a resolution requesting the Ordinance Committee to report an ordinance prohibiting the driving of cattle along Fifth avenue. We hope the committee will send in an ordinance at the next meeting as the nuisance and obstruction to Fifth avenue by herds of cattle, passing along every Monday and Wednesday, has become intolerable.

NINETY DAYS.—Mayor Brush yesterday sentenced Ephraim Holmes to the work house for a period of ninety days, for vagrancy. The prisoner is a very aged man. Officer Moon took him up.

ALLEGHENY.

POLICE PAY-ROLL.—The Police Committee held a meeting last night at the Mayor's office for the purpose of taking action on the pay-roll for the month of July. The pay-roll foots up $331 33 for the day police, and $2,601 75 for the night force, making a total of $2,933 08. The police will be paid off to-day.

TO BE REMOVED TO JAIL.—Fire Marshal Butler will have the boy who recently set fire to the House of Refuge removed to the county jail to await trial on a charge of wilful and maliciously firing the premises. He is a very bad boy, and it is hoped that the Court will deal with him as his merits deserve.

WORK COMMENCED.—Yesterday morning Mr. Faulkner, the contractor for the sewer on Jackson street, commenced operations at the corner of North avenue and Pasture Lane. Messrs. Allen & Dunn, who have the contracts for the construction of lateral sewers on Ward's, Pasture and Rush alleys, will also commence operations at an early date.

HAD A HEARING.—John Oliver, who was arrested on a charge of relieving a man named Howard of three hundred dollars, full particulars of which have already been reported, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning. He was required to enter bail in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for Court. The other parties concerned in the robbery have not yet been arrested.

DISORDERLY.—Last evening officer Taylor arrested John Johnston and his wife on Stockton avenue, near Sandusky street, for acting in a gross disorderly manner. The parties reside in First street, and were returning home. The officer with considerable difficulty succeeded in conveying them to the lock-up, where they await a hearing.

MAD DOG.—About noon yesterday quite an excitement was created on Federal street above the Diamond, caused by the appearance of a mad dog. Every passer-by quickened his steps, lest he might receive the fatal bite. The dog roamed around, and rushed from one side of the street to another, until a policeman arrived and ended his career by a single discharge of his pistol.

PARK HOSE REEL.—The new hose reel ordered by the Park Commissioners has been completed. The iron work was constructed by the firm of Fulton & Co., and the wheels and frame work by Workman & Davis. It is a very ingenious mechanical contrivance, and will prove a great improvement on the present method of dragging the hose over the ground. The reel has a capacity for a section of two hundred feet of hose and can be removed from place to place and operated readily. It will save its cost by reducing the wear and tear of the hose.

DEAD INFANT FOUND.—A number of boys while walking along the river bank in the Sixth ward, noticed the body of an infant lying near the water's edge, at the foot of Nixon street. The body was wrapped up carefully in a cloth, with a newspaper wrapped around the whole. The body was removed to Mr. White's undertaking rooms, on Beaver avenue. The Coroner was notified, and held an inquest over the remains. Dr. Umbstaetter testified that the child was still born. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Inclined Plane Railways.

The success which has attended the Mount Washington Incline Plane Railway is inducing some of our citizens to discuss the practicability of introducing them into this city. Troy Hill appears to be the most favorable spot yet mentioned for the trial of the novel cars and the nerve of the passengers. There can be no doubt of the fact that the Troy Hill route would do a good business on Sunday, though its trade during the remainder of the week might not be productive of high dividends to stockholders. Monumental Hill and Observatory Hill have each their advocates, but Troy will doubtless overrule all opposition. Our citizens need not be surprised if an inclined plane railway is constructed in this city before many years have elapsed.

Disturbance on Ohio Street.

Joseph and Antonia Rughter were before Mayor Callow last evening, on a charge of disorderly conduct. It appears that the two men, one of whom was accompanied by his wife, created a disturbance on the corner of Ohio street and Cedar avenue on Sunday night. The trio were more or less under the influence of liquor, and their conduct was such as to arrest the attention of the crowds promenading through the parks. An officer endeavored to quiet the parties, but, as he failed in the attempt, he arrested one of the men and then called for assistance. The prisoner's companions interfered, the man making a determined effort to release the one in custody. The officer was compelled to use his mace freely, and, by vigorous blows and the assistance of two other officers, succeeded in conveying them to the lock up. Last evening Joseph was fined thirty dollars and costs, and Antonia twenty dollars, which they paid.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Boister.]

ATTACKED ON THE STREET.

On Saturday night, as two men named respectively Jacob Volkman and Peter Rupert were walking down Second street, they were attacked by David Auberger and knocked down. Auberger was under the influence of liquor, and followed the men some distance, and on reaching Second street, he dealt Volkman a severe blow on his head, felling him to the ground. Rupert then interfered, when he was similarly dealt with. The men, after they recovered from the shock, thought it best not to resent the insult, but repaired to the office of Alderman Boister, where they lodged information against their assailant for assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Arent.]

A TALE OF SORROW.

William Weigand, a laborer, who resides on Spring Garden avenue, had occasion on Monday week last to leave his home for the country. He returned on Saturday night, when his wife related to him the troubles she had with Christopher Young and his wife. The husband, bent on resenting his wife's wrongs, showed his neighbor a rope, with which he threatened to hang him. Christopher Young, fearing Weigand might carry his threats into execution, preferred a charge of surety of the peace against him before the above-named magistrate. Mrs. Weigand also made information against Charlotte Young for disorderly conduct. Warrants were issued.

SOUTH SIDE.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.—This Council will hold a regular monthly meeting this evening.

BETTER.—Murphy, the man shot by Aldridge, in Birmingham a few days since, was better yesterday.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—Mr. John Lewis, cupola man at Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips', Birmingham, who, it will be remembered, was severely scalded one day last week, died from his injuries on Saturday evening. He resided at Soho.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham.]

VILLIANOUS CONDUCT.

Jacob Brecht charged John Dorsey with disorderly conduct, alleging that he came to deponents house, called him vile names, and seizing a chair, struck and demolished a door in Brecht's domicil. For all of which a warrant has been issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John H. Werner lodged a complaint against Rinehart Alster and George Bauman for assault and battery. The information set forth that the accused came to deponents house, knocked him down, and without the slightest provocation abused him terribly. Warrants have been issued for their arrest.

Tourists and Others

Contemplating a voyage across the Atlantic will find it to their advantage to procure passage tickets at the office of T. H. Rattigan, ship agent, No. 47, Smithfield street.

Be on Your Guard.

The unexampled success which for twenty years has accompanied the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters provokes the envy of ignorant nostrum-mongers in all parts of the country, and the counterfeiting business having been measurably played out in consequence of the numerous suits instituted against the offenders, a new system of tactics has been adopted. In the South and West especially, a legion of "Bitters," prepared from worthless materials and bearing a variety of names, have been got up by irresponsible adventurers with the hope of substituting them to some extent for the Standard Tonic of the Age. In some cases country druggists are the concoctors and proprietors of these unscientific and trashy compounds, which are warmly recommended by the venders, who endeavor to palm them off upon the credulous in lieu of the great specific which has never yet had a successful competitor either among proprietary preparations or the medicines prescribed in private practice. This notice is intended to put the public on their guard against persuasions of parties engaged in the attempt to substitute mere rubbish for the most efficient stomachic and alterative at present known. At this season of the year, when debility and complaints arising from a lack of energy so generally prevail, it is of the greatest consequence that no tricks should be played with the depressed and enfeebled systems. Ask, therefore, for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great vegetable invigorant and alterative, and reject, with deserved contempt, the worse than useless medleys offered in its place. It is as important to the public as to the proprietors of the famous restorative, that this advice should be heeded.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Dysentery.

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial will cure in every case. TTHS

"Get the Best."

The only correct and reliable maps of the seat of war in Europe are for sale at Pittock's book store, opposite the Postoffice. Agents wanted to canvass these maps in the two cities, adjacent boroughs, and townships. Wide-awake and live canvassers can realize from $5 to $10 a day.

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Diarrhœa.

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial is a certain, safe and speedy cure. TTHS

You can save Shortening

By making up your biscuit, &c., with Logan, List & Co's (Wheeling, W. Va.) Excelsior Baking Powder. The best in the market.

Superfluous.

Anything said in favor of the paper sacks manufactured by Godfrey & Clark, No. 270 Liberty street, is entirely superfluous. Our first class dealers and grocers all know that the sacks made by Godfrey & Clark are the best in the market. They are next thing to water proof, and will stand a pressure of one hundred and ten pounds to the square inch.

A Treatise on the Hair

Sent free by mail by the proprietors of
Hall's Vegetable
Sicilian Hair Renewer,
Which is the best article ever known to
Restore Gray Hair
To its original youthful color.
It will prevent the Hair from falling out.
Makes the Hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin!
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. TTHS

Just Received.

An entire new stock of medicine chests suitable for steamboats or private families. Call and examine, at Joseph Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

This is a Free Country,

And if people like to use hair coloring full of dirt, they have a right to do so; but reason suggests that when Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair—pellucid, sweet and pleasant—can be obtained at every drug store, none but the unrefined will use any other. Sold by druggists. TTHS

Summer Complaint

Can be cured in every case by the use of DR. HARRIS'S SUMMER CORDIAL. TTHS

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co's, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

Cholera.

Dr. Harris's Cramp Cure gives instant relief. TTHS

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthen ware.

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In the stomach and bowels are relieved by a single dose of Dr. Harris's Cramp Cure. TTHS

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Is the only medicine that is guaranteed to effect a cure in every case of summer complaint, diarrhœa or dysentery. No family should be without it. TTHS

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All that is new in silver-plated ware can be found at R. E. Breed & Co's, No. 100 Wood street.

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Mends furniture, toys, crockery, all ornamental work. TTHS

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Can the coarse, gritty tooth powders and tooth destroying chemical fluids find a place on the toilets of sensible people! The fragrant and preservative Sozodont has superseded them all. TTHS

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols,

Ammunition and gun material of all kinds at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army rifles, carbines, revolvers, bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a price list.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Directors of the Poor, third story of City Hall, Allegheny, up till THURSDAY EVENING, August 4th, for 6,000 to 8,000 Bushels of good No. 1 Coal For the City Farm, to be delivered at Bennett Station, West Penn. Railroad, on cars.

M. McGONNIGLE,
Secretary to Board of Directors.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Commissioners of Penn avenue until AUGUST 16th, 1870, for the Grading and Curbing of that portion of Penn avenue, extending from the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, in East Liberty, about one and three-quarter miles. Bids may be for the Grading and Curbing separately or together.

The street will be graded to a sub-grade, one foot below the established grade, and the side walks to the curb grade.

The curb stone must be not less than three (3) feet long, two and a half (2½) feet deep, and dressed and jointed according to the city specifications. To consist of best Freeport or Baden stone, or other stone accepted by the Commissioners as equally good.

Payments will be made on monthly estimates, in cash or bonds as may be agreed, twenty (20) per cent. being reserved until the contract is completed and the work accepted by the Commissioners.

Bidders will state what proportion, if any, of their pay will be received in Penn avenue Bonds.

Profiles and specifications can be seen at the City Engineer's Office, and at the office of Dr. A. J. Davis, East Liberty.

The commissioners reserve the right to accept such bid as may appear to them most advantageous, and also to reject all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "To the Commissioners of Penn Avenue." "Proposals for Grading and Curbing," and addressed to Dr. JOHN I. MARCHAND, President, Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR WOOD PAVEMENT.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Commissioners of Penn avenue until AUGUST 20, 1870, for Paving with Wood Pavement that portion of Penn avenue, from St. Mary's avenue to the city line, about three and a half miles in length and thirty-six (36) feet in width—a portion (about half a mile), being sixty (60) feet in width.

Proposals will state the kind of Pavement with full description, and must be accompanied by a model showing its construction. Also, describe fully all the materials used, all of which must be of the best quality.

The contractor will be required to furnish the gravel foundation four inches in depth of good gravel.

The Wood used will be required to be effectually preserved by saturation with some compound containing sufficient carbolic acid. Specimens of the Wood, preserved by the proposed process, and a full description of the process, must accompany the bids; also, a statement of the quantity per day that can be treated.

The prices named in the Proposals must include all royalties or patentees' charges, and the Contractor will be required to furnish a sufficient bond of indemnity to guarantee the City of Pittsburgh against any and all claims for such patent charges.

Proposals for the Pavement, without the preservative treatment, and for the preservation, will be received separately or together.

About one-half the amount of Pavement is expected to be built this season and the remainder early in the summer of 1871.

Payment will be made on monthly estimates, in cash or bonds as may be agreed, twenty (20) per cent. of each estimate being retained until the contract is completed and the work accepted by the Commissioners.

Bidders will state what proportion, if any, of their pay will be received in Penn avenue bonds of the city of Pittsburgh, which are seven (7) per cent. bonds, free from taxation.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept such bids as appear to be most advantageous, or to reject all bids. Proposals will be indorsed "To the Commissioners of Penn avenue." "Proposals for Paving," and addressed to Dr. J. I. MARCHAND, President, Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny County, Pa.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
WM. P. SHINN, secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Street Committee of the Borough of East Birmingham, until SATURDAY, 23d inst., for the Grading, Curbing and Paving of Carey alley, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets, and Wright's alley, from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-seventh streets. For all information in relation to the work call on J. W. PATTERSON, Street Regulator, No. 2,124 Carson street.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
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Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
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$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
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Term—Seven Months. Salary—$45 and $50 per month. Election of Teachers will occur AUGUST 13, 1870, 2 o'clock P. M., at UNION HOTEL, on the Brownsville Road.
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LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION—Whereas Letters of Administration upon the estate of NATHANIEL P. PEARSON, late of the Borough of Birmingham, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay to
SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Administrator, or
PETTERMANS,
Attorneys for the Estate, No. 137 Fourth ave.

IRON ORE,
RAILROAD IRON,
"IRON RIDGE" COLD SHORT ORE, for Furnaces and Fixing. Second quality Railroad Iron, for Side Tracks, Local Roads, &c., cheap and good.
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